Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, June 11, 1823. No. 1723

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodosius Dennis Devitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

VS.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday the 13th Instant, will be continued the sale by Public Outcry by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

Mocha Coffee, Candles, Gunpowder, London Particular Madeira in Pipe and Bottle, Saddlery, Empty Bottles, and the remainder of Abbott's Beer.

TUESDAY 17TH INSTANT

An Assortment of English and China Plate, Jewellery, Plated Ware Military Articles, Woollens, Boots and Shoes, Medicines, Perfumery, Hosiery, Stationary, Cutlery, Single Barrelled Guns, Nankeen, Bengal Table Cloths, and Towels &c.

Catalogues may be had on the Premises.

H. GRAY.

BOMBAY, 11th June 1823. } *Sheriff.*

TWENTY-NINTH.

Calcutta Lottery.

THE Price of Tickets having been raised at Calcutta, Mr. PRINSEP gives Notice that 135 Rupees will be the Price of those remaining unsold in his possession.

(2) Bombay, 4th June 1823.

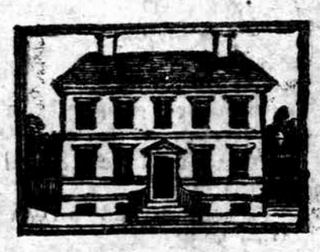
CAME Stray about 3 weeks ago a Terrier Dog, answers to the name of Rover, his colour is *Grey*, a white Ring round his Neck and four white Feet, Stave Tail and Ears; whoever has lost him may have him again by applying to ROBERT PATERSON, Light Company XX Regiment, and Paying all reason able expences for keep &c.

Colabah, 4th June 1823.

MRS. PLAISTED having left Lieutenant PLAISTED, he does not consider her under his Protection and will not be answerable for any Debts contracted by her, or on her account.

Poonah, 2d June 1823.

TO BE LET,
And may Entered on Immediately,
THE



HOUSE

SITUATED NEAR THE

Light House,

AT

COLABAH,

Belonging to the Estate of the Late,

Edward William Hunt Esq,

LIKEWISE.

TWO Houses, as Offices, the one being No. 3. *Rampart Row*, the other No. 5. *Bakehouse lane*.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE &c.

Bombay 11th June, 1823.

John Fernandes.

HAS received by the late arrivals for Sale a few Double barrelled Fowling pieces and a few Pairs of Double Single barrel Pistols.

ALSO

A small Turning Lathe and a few Garden Tools.

Ghunbow Street 11th June 1823

FOR SALE
TWO BRACE
OF
CAPITAL ARAB

Grey Hounds,

WHOEVER is desirous of purchasing them may apply at this Office

Price 200 Rupees.

GAZETTE OFFICE.

11th. June, 1883.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

IN THE MARINE YARD

AT 4 P. M.

This Day Wednesday the 11th Inst.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

THE HULL OF THE SHIP

Cornwall,

AS she now lies at the Company's Moorings—Measures 423-1-9-7-4 Tons—Coppered to the Bends—Copper fastened—built in the Port of London—had a thorough repair in Bombay Dock in 1822.

Conditions will be made known at time of sale.

N. B.—A Catalogue of her Stores, Spars &c. is preparing and when completed, notice, will be given of the day fixed for *their* sale.

Bombay, 11th June, 1823.

For Freight

TO MADRAS AND BENGAL,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

King George the Fourth,

(Formerly the Portuguese Ship Castro,)

HENRY BEYTS

Commander,

OF THE BURTHEN OF 430 TONS,

To sail between the 15th and 20th Instant,

FOR Particulars apply to TARRACHUND MOTICHUND, at the Office of JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and Co. or to the Captain on Board.

(3) Bombay, 4th June 1823.

Freight.

TO

MADRAS AND CALCUTTA

The fast sailing Ship

Felicitas,

Captain Peter Campbell

WILL SAIL

FROM HENCE

For the above Ports

ON OR ABOUT THE 20TH INSTANT,

AND WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT

ON THE USUAL TERMS,

APPLY to Messrs. JOHN LECKIE, and Co. or Captain CAMPBELL.

Bombay 11th June, 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boats Notes, &c. &c.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30th *MAY* 1823,

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant M. Stack of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry to proceed to Nagpore on his private affairs, and to be absent from his duty on that account from the 1st June to the 1st November next.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant G. W. Oakes of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that battalion during the absence of Lieutenant W. Burrowes, who has obtained leave to proceed on his private affairs to Guzerat until the end of October next.

Bombay Castle, 3d June 1823.

The Rank of the following Cadets for the Engineers having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, and the cadets having reported their arrival at the Presidency on the Hon'ble Company's Ship Farquharson on the 25th ultimo, and produced the certificates of their appointments, are admitted into the service as Ensigns from that date, and permanently posted with dates of commissions as follows

	Rank as Ensigns.	To what corps appointed.
Alex. Cumine Peat	19th Dec. 1820.	Engineers
Robert Foster	19th Dec. 1820.	Ditto.

The undermentioned cadets for the Infantry, having reported their arrival at the Presidency in the above ship, and on the Hon'ble Company's ship Herefordshire, the former on the 25th and the latter on the 27th ultimo, and having produced the certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such, and promote them to Ensigns; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. of Certificates.

964 Messrs. James Holland arrived on the Farquharson on the 25th May 1823

697 " Charles Shirt arrived in the Herefordshire on the 27th May 1823.

699 " Wm. Page Eyre, arrived on the Farquharson on 25th May 1823.

700 " Godia Ellis, ... } arrived on the Here-
705 " Robert Shortreed, } fordshire on the 27th May 1823.

708 " George Grenville Malet, arrived on the Farquharson on the 25th May, 1823.

Mr. John Wright, Cadet for the Infantry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency in the above ship Herefordshire, and having lost his certificate of appointment as by his declaration furnished to Government, is also admitted as such and promoted to Ensign until his relative rank is received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1823.

Mr. Joseph Tyndall a Cadet for the Infantry, having reported his arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Inglis on the 27th ultimo, and produced certificates of his appointment on this Establishment, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to admit him as such from that date.

Mr. Tyndall is promoted to Ensign; Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the furlough granted by the General Order of the 26th ultimo, to Ensign W. S. Adams of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry for two months to proceed to Bellary on his private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council permits Lieutenant Walter 1st Assistant to the Resident in Cutch to proceed to sea for a period of ten months for the recovery of his health.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,

Chief Sec. to Govt.

THE GAZETTE

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JUNE 1823.

The Weather &c.—During the last fortnight the weather has been very warm. The temperature upon Farenheits Thermometer has seldom been below 85° during the day; and frequently as high as 92°. This, considering the insular situation of Bombay, being encompassed by water, is a high temperature. Fevers have been prevalent, but not fatal in many cases during the extreme hot weather; and if care is taken to avoid the extremes when a change takes place, little danger is to be apprehended. Frequent ablutions, have been found beneficial, in promoting circulation; and upon the whole, this season, has not hitherto presented so many cases, where the ravages of disease have proved fatal, as have frequently occurred at this station.

The Campaign, in tents, on our Esplanade is drawing to a close, the occupants having, for the most part removed into more durable quarters, previous to the rainy weather. That beautiful line of Bungalows, extending from the Road approaching the Beach, from the Churchgate to the Cooperage, is nearly dismantled, and the scites clearing away for the grass to spring up. In another week, all those inhabitants of airy dwellings, will have taken up their fixed quarters, within the fort, or in their respective habitations in the vicinity.

For the last fortnight, our evenings have been illumined by vivid corruscations of lightning, and early on last Tuesday Morning the flashes were accompanied by peals of thunder, the invariable precursors of Indian rains, a few slight showers of rain accompanied the thunder; last night and this morning there has fallen a good deal of rain, and we may consider the S. W. Monsoon as fairly commenced.

LONDON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1823.

It is not without the most sincere pleasure that we have to lay before our readers, in our paper of this day, the most important and effectual relief in the burden of annual taxation, which has been afforded to the country since the termination of the American War. We have made a brief digest of the principal statements in the speech of Mr. Robinson, in which this relief is announced, and we here subjoin it. The use of an abstract of this kind is, that it presents all the points in one view, and facilitates at once both the exercise of the memory, and the application of the judgment.

The first statement is, that the total net re-

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venue of the year 1822, just closed, is fifty-four millions three hundred thousand pounds; and the total expenditure of the same year, forty-nine millions four hundred thousand pounds; and of course, that the surplus on the year just finished is four millions nine hundred thousand pounds. The exact figures are,—

Revenue of 1822, up to the last day of the year	£54,364,649
Expenditure of the same	49,449,130
Surplus for Sinking Fund	4,915,519

The second statement, next in order and importance, is, that the Revenue and Expenditure for 1823 are estimated as follows:

Estimated Revenue up to December, 1823	£57,050 000
Expenditure of the same	49,852,000
Surplus	7,198,000
Deduct five millions for Sinking Fund	5,000,000
Remainder to be reduced in Annual Taxes	2,198,000

The third statement is, that this amount of reduction is to be applied in the removal of taxes as follows:

TAXES TO BE ENTIRELY REMOVED.

Male servants occasionally employed in trade	£37,200
Occasional gardeners	19,700
Lower class of taxed carts	9,300
Ponies under thirteen hands high	4,480
Horses belonging to small farmers engaged in trade	6,500
Shop windows	150,000
	22,180

TAXES TO BE REMITTED IN ONE HALF.

On male servants, clerks shopmen &c.	159,500
Warehouse	98,050
Four-wheel carriages	145,030
Two wheel carriages	98,000
Higher class of taxed carts	17,650
Riding horses	324,000
Lower duty on horses and mules	72,500
Windows, including 100,000*l.* for Ireland, about	1091,985
	2.233,865

The fourth statement is, that, in calculating the Revenue for 1823, at fifty-seven millions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proceeds upon the following estimates:—

Estimated produce of the Excise	£26.000,000
Customs	10,500,000
Stamps	6,600,000
Post Office	1,400,000
Assessed Taxes, until reduced	7,100,000
Miscellaneous	600,000
Total	52,200 000
From the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions	4,850,000
	2,233 865
	57,050,000

The fifth statement is, first, that the whole of the Assessed Taxes of Ireland (about one hundred thousand pounds) are to be remitted:—2dly, That some such alteration is to be made in the mode of collecting the Excise in that unhappy country, as shall relieve the Irish landlords from acting as Magistrates in the odious office of enforcing the Exise Laws on Distillery.—3dly, That the whole system of English and Irish collection shall be revised; and such savings be made, as may be consistent with the interests of the Revenue.

Upon the above statements, we have to observe briefly (as our limits will allow no more) first, that we exceedingly regret that two millions, out of the two millions two hundred and odd thousand pounds (the amount of the revenue upon that branch), were not removed at once from the Window Tax, by which means the public would not only have been saved from the heaviest of all taxes, but from about five hundred thousand pounds, cost of collection.

We regret this upon two reasons, first, because the five hundred thousand pounds, cost of collection, is wholly thrown away, and yet almost double what the public now pay for the Candle Tax. The second reason is, because the remaining [illegible] of the Window Tax is unquestionably more oppressive than any of the other taxes removed; most of which are wholly insignificant, and all of which are paid by persons very well able to pay them.

Our second observation is, that the three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, which are removed from riding horses, is comparatively a most insignificant relief to the public, when measured with the relief that would ensue, if the same amount had been more judiciously removed. For example, suppose this amount had been taken from candles, it would have removed the whole burden of that tax. Suppose it had been taken from the silk duties, which now produce only five hundred thousand pounds—what incredible benefit would have resulted to that manufacture—what new capitals would have been embarked—what a number of new labourers would have been employed! We have not time to urge this observation further; and therefore we must quit it with one observation, that we consider the three hundred and fifty thousand pounds thus removed, to be most injudiciously selected. In a word, a boon, and a little boon, to the country,—to the landlords, and at the expense (as to the omission) of more valuable and important interests.

We must ask, thirdly, why is the House Tax passed entirely over—a most grievous burden on the inhabitants of towns, that is to say, upon five-sixths of the householders of the kingdom?

Fourthly, we object entirely to the system of leaving a small remnant of any tax, instead of remitting the whole, where the expense of collection on the part equals the expense of collection on the whole.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The French papers of Thursday and Friday, with some private letters of the same dates, have arrived. In the latter it is stated that the French army will enter Spain on or before the 15th of March—30,000 men by Bayonnne, and 25,000 by way of Figueras. One or two columns of light troops, supported by "The Faithful," will advance on Urgel or on Mequinenza. It was believed that the Spanish regular troops would all retreat behind tho Ebro, with the exception of these in garrison at Barcelona, Lerida, and Pampeluna.

Madrid papers to the 14th instant have arrived.—On the 8th a communication was made to the Cortes of the taking of Urgel. In the same sitting, a report was presented by the united Committees of Finance and Public Credit, on the ways and means proposed by the Government for covering the expense of the additional armed force voted on the 6th. The report of the Committee recommended the adoption, with some modifications, of the first four articles relative to collecting the arrears of taxes in kind, and the employment of means for enforcing payment in money of the taxes due after the first third of the present financial year. With respect to the other articles, which related to the produce of mines national property, &c., the report regarded these measures as inconsistent with article 355 of the Constitution, and injurious to public credit; it therefore recommended that the Cortes should give notice to the Government to suggest other ways and means for meeting the urgent wants of the state.

This report was the subject of debate on the 8th and the following day. Senor Canga closed the debate by a speech, in which he vindicated the measure on the grounds of justice, policy, and necessity. He said—"It is necessary that we should not deceive ourselves: war is declared, for we have already seen the vanguard of the invaders, composed of the scouts of the Faith; and it is therefore necessary to adopt every possible measure to supply the wants of those noble youths who are about to form the Army. Two hundred thousand men are in the course of being put under arms, and they must be supplied with food, clothing, and every thing else of which they stand in need. To fulfil this object, it is proper that the Government should be authorized to collect in kind the contributions in arrear; for the army requires a supply of corn, oil, wine, brandy, &c.: and, morever, the fortresses must be amply provisioned."—The article was then adopted, as were the following articles relative to the collecting arrears in kind from diocesan juntos, and inhabitants of towns. Some articles were withdrawn; and, as to the measure which was supposed to have an injurious effect on public credit, the Committee reported that the Government had in its stead asked to be authorized to collect, by anticipation, the contributions for the last third of the financial year, payable on the 30th of June. This course the Committee recommended to the adoption of the Cortes. After a short debate, this proposition was agreed to, and the whole of the report, with the amendments, adopted.

In the sitting of the 12th, a memorial or exposition was presented on the part of the Government, and read by one of the secretaries. It contained a sketch of the state of public affairs, as well as a description of the answers returned to the notes of the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Cabinets, and a succinct analysis of the Speech delivered by the King of France on the opening of the Chambers. This communication is not given in the paper we have received; but in the report of the proceedings of the Cortes in which it is mentioned, there is the following brief remark, which seems to be a part of the document:—"From this Speech of Louis XVIII. it may be seen, that though the hope of peace is not entirely destroyed, we must now look at it under the least favourable hypothesis. His Majesty's Government, desiring to avoid every embarrassment in such critical occurrences, has addressed to the Cortes this frank manifestation, in order that, upon considering it, they may adopt such measures as to them may appear proper."—The communication was referred to a special committee.

Bell's Weekly Messenger Feb. 24.

The King of Portugal has at length unequivocally expressed his disapprobation, real orassumed of the conduct of his son. By a decree, dated Lisbon, October 9, he has forbidden the customary rejoicings on the birth-day of the Prince Royal, until, "by his obedience to the laws, and the Kings orders, he has rendered himself worthy of his royal and paternal kindness."

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The absence of important intelligence from abroad is amply compensated by two or three very interesting discussions in Parliament.

The grand financial statement of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer will be read with mortification, but we can hardly think with much surprise. After all we have heard of the distressed state of the country, after the Ministerial declaration the other night, that there was no way to relieve the agriculturists but by a reduction of taxes,—the Budget is brought forward, and the sufferers learn that *two millions and a quarter* are to be taken off, out of a revenue of fifty-seven! This is mockery enough, to be sure; but if evidence were wanting of the *spirit* which make[s] any efficient relief hopeless, it might be found in the details of the reduction. While there are such taxes as those on leather, on soap, on candles, and fifty others which press most heavily on the poor, the duties assessed on *carriages of* [illegible], which fall exclusively on the wea[lthy]

or those in easy circumstances,—are to be reduced one-half! Let those, if any such there be, who think a Reform will ever be voluntarily conceded by the Boroughmongers, reflect on the selfish and corrupt spirit betrayed by that single fact; and then ask themselves whether a Government that can propose, or a Parliament that can sanction, so scandalous a proceeding, can ever be actuated by a regard for the interests or a respect for the feelings of the insulted people? As for Mr. ROBINSON's assertion, that whether the taxes are levied on the rich or the poor, makes no difference to the nation, it is too despicable for serious refutation, and indeed is refuted by himself, when he gives as a reason for the repeal of other portions of the Assessed Taxes, that they press on poor labourers and humble tradesmen.

What we have said of this financial *exposé*, however, applies entirely to the *matter*. In regard to *manner*, we heartily join in the commendations bestowed upon the new Minister for his clear and frank mode of statement; though we could not help smiling at that part of his exordium, where, after some lofty panegyric on his puny predecessor in office, he talked of the folly as well as dishonesty of mistifying the public accounts, and enlarged on clearness and method as peculiarly essential in all fiscal affairs. Mr. VANSITTART himself can hardly fail to *feel* this, whether meant ironically or no.

How much *might* be done in the reduction of taxes, is plain enough on Mr. ROBINSON's own shewing. The Sinking Fund is a miserable juggle. What! take 5 millions from the people *beyond* the current demands of the State. at such a time as this, under the pretence of doing something towards the discharge of 800 millions of Debt! Is there any fundholder so besotted, that he would enforce the payment of this extra burden at the present moment, rather than by letting the money remain in the pockets of the people, increase the general resources and prosperity, upon which, after all, and not upon a paltry Sinking Fund, the payment of the public creditor really depends? We do not speak of feeling or generosity, but as a mere matter of interest. And even if there were so absurd a prejudice among the fundholders, as that "public credit" depends on squeezing the nation to the uttermost at a time of peculiar depression, Mr. MABERLY clearly shewed how five millions more might be remitted in taxes, and yet the same progress made towards the liquidation of debt, as if this stupid Sinking Fund were maintained. To deprive Ministers at least of all pretence against this plan, it seems it is no other than a revival of one of WILLIAM PITT's measures.

Paris papers of Thursday reached town yesterday. The *Etoile* says that Rear-Admiral Hamelin has sailed from Brest, and that the Duke d'Angouleme sets out for the army sooner than was expected. A report prevailed at Paris, that the Declaration of War against Spain would be forthwith published. The French army, says a letter from Paris, will enter Spain on or before the 15th of March.

The Examiner, Feb. 24.

THE FUNDS.—MONDAY (THIS DAY.)

STOCK-EXCHANGE ½ PAST 12 o'clock.—the *revoking* the Order in Council, which prohibited the transportation of arms and ammunition to Spain, has created a lively sensation in the city this morning, and all parties are now of opinion, that war is certain between France and Spain; in consequence of which Consols opened at 73¼ ⅛ ½ at which price they are up to this hour and a great deal of business has been done in the earlier part of the morning. The expresses from Paris bring the French Funds 79. 30; and Spanish, 58. Private letters from the above capital seem to treat the English interference with Spain with contempt, and ridicule our taking the part of Spain.

FOREIGN MARKET.—A great deal of business has been done in the above market this morning, most of the parties selling Spanish Bonds.

New Spanish 32¼
Old, 39
New Prussian, 75½
Old, 79½
Neapolitan Scrip, 67
Russian, 71
Danish 5 per cts. 78 to
Chilian 6 per cents 69½
Colomb. 6 per cents. 47¼
Spanish Scrip, 34¼

The Observer, February 24.

Bombay

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surgeon D. Ormond, Artillery.
Cadet J. Sterling, Infantry.
Lieut. C. Blood, Artillery.
Lieut. R. Blood 1 | 6 Infantry.
Cadet H. Pickthall, Infantry.
Surgeon Jas. Orton.
Lieut. J. Farquharson, Infantry.
Captain J. G. Griffith Artillery.
Captain G. Sangster, Infantry.
Cornet Edward Gaits Bell 5th M. L. Cy.
Lieut. Col. Wm. Sandwith B. E. Regiment.
Cadet Jas. Whitemore, Infantry.
Cadet George Pulling, Infantry.
Captain J. Moor, Artillery,
Asst. Surgeon H. Johnston, Med. Establisht.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign Henry Hart 2d | 3rd Regt
Lieut Qr. Mr. H. Hancock 1st | 10th Regt.
Captain W. Hamilton, 4th Madras Cavy.
Captain W. Gordon, 2d M. N. I.
Captain H. A. Hervey 2d | 7th Regt.
Captain Palmer, 5th Regt. M. Lt. Cy.
Lieut. Ketso, N. C. B.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—June 3, Schooner Fly, J. L. Emmott, from Mocha.
7. The H. C. Ship Waterloo, R. Alsager, from England, 1st March.
9. Brig Malabar, Syrang Sulleman, from Columbo, 24th March.
10 Ship Felecitas, Peter Campbell, from Persian Gulph, Muscat 21 June.

PASSENGERS.

Per Waterloo—G. Norton Esq. Advocate General, Mrs. Norton,—Miss C. Jeffreys,—Mr. A. Jeffreys,—Lieut. Co. Sandwith,—Capt. J. Moor. H. C. Artillery,—Capt. G. Sangston,—Capt. E. Cooper,—Mr. H. Johnson,—Mr. F. Martin,—Mr. W. H. Wyburn,—Mr. H. Ormsby,—Mr. Ewan,—Clerk to G. Norton, Esq.—Mr. J. W. Whitemore,—Mr. J. Cheshyre,—Mr. G. C. Pulling,—Mr. Joseph Griggs,—

DEPARTURES.—June 3, Brig Darria Dowlatt, Nacqudah Hazum, to Malabar Coast.
" from the Entrance of the Harbour, the Portuguese Ship Senhora de Penha, Commr. L. de Encarnacaõ, to Macaõ,

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Pigot, for London.
H. C. Ship Farquharson, for China.
English, for do.
Bambay Castle, for do.
Mermaid, for do.
Elizabeth, for Bengal.
Futtay Eslam, for Bussorah.
Brig Futtay Savoy, for Penang.
French—Constance, for Mauritius.

Calcutta.

Arrivals. May 15 Brig Horatio, J. M. Budwell, from Jaffnapatam 4th May. Ship Westmoreland, W. R. Coulter, from Liverpool the 10th December, Ship Timandra, G. Wray, from London 16th December.

May 17. Ship Ogle Castle, John Pearson, from London 11th December, Cape of Good Hope 4th March, and Madras 9th May, Ship Sultan, J. Hodges, junr. from the Persian Gulph 2d March, Bombay 10th April, Madras and Eskapelly. Passengers per Ogle Castle,

FROM LONDON.

Mrs. Cuxton and Child; Major Frith, H. M. 38th Regt.; Lieut. Cuxton, H. M. 16th Lancers; Dr. L. W. Grant, Bengal Establishment; Mr. Archd. Bogle, Cadet; Mr. Wm Smithson, Free Merchant; Mr. F. R. Cock Free Mariner.

FROM MADRAS.

Captain H. Carter 7th Regt. N. I.

The H. C. ship Prince Regent arrived at the Cape of Good Hope and proceeded to England on the 4th of March.

Passengers per Sultan. From Bombay: Mrs. Davenport, 31 Officers of the H. C. Ship Harriet and Syed Habbib.

May 19. Ship East Indian, P. Roy, from Rangoon 5th May.

Departures. (None).

Vessels gone to sea. May 14. Good Hope, Indian Oak, and Acasta (American),

May 15. Catharine.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.—May 19th, Schooner Highland Lass, Captain C. W. Raton, from Coringa 1st May.—Do. Ship Anunta Huste, Captain M. X. Cooth, from Cochin 5th, Alleppe 9th and Quilon 10th May.—Do. Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain F. Davio', from Colombo 7th, and Pondicherry 19th May.—21st, Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barbet, from Trincomalie 14th Point de Galle 18th, and Negapatam 19th May.—22d, Brig Nelly, Captain J. F. Lintner, from Colombo 6th, and Point de Galle 14th May.—Do. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain D. Campbell, from Bombay 1st, and Allepe 12th May.—25th, Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike, from Tellicherry 13th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 21st Ship Union, A. Fornier, for the Mauritius.—Do. Dutch Brig Favorite, Captain Thos. R. Davies, for Port Novo.—24th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, on a Cruize.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Schooner Tender Cochin, Capt. Tincombe,
Ship Caledonia, Captain R. Carns,
Ship Brilliant, Naqudah Nanob Abbas Ally Caun,
Ship Eliza, Captain T. E. Ward,
Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike.
Ship Alexander, Captain R. Dickie.
Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain D. Campbell,
Ship Anunta Husta, Captain M. X. Cooth.
Brig Covelong, Captain W. Scully.
Brig Guide, Captain W. Holloway.
Brig George The Fourth, Captain Peter Barbet.
Brig Nelly, Captain J. F. Lintner.
Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain F. Daviot.
Junk Tangui, Captain G. Thomson.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

MARRIAGES.

On the 31 inst. by the Reverend Thomas Carr, Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, George B. Aitchison Esq. of the 31 Regiment Native Infantry, to Anne *Eliza Isabella, eldest daughter of the late*

John Brother Ruthven Esquire, of the County Down. Ireland.

At St. Thomas's Church on the 5th Instant by the Rev. D. Young, D. S. Young Esq of the Madras Medical Establishment to Mary, second daughter of Campbell Mackintosh Esq. of Dalmigavie, North Britain.

Births.

On the 28th ultimo the Lady of Captain Healty, of H. M. 47th Regt. of a daughter.

Deaths.

On the 19th May, died at Tellicherry, where he has been a resident about 40 years, in the 59th years of his age, after a lingering and painful illness which he bore with truly christian fortitude, Antonio Joaquim de Almeida, Esq. a respectable Gentleman native of Portugal. He came out from his native country at the age of 17 years during the Government of His Excellency Count Don Frederico, Viceroy of Portuguese India, an Ensign in His Faithful Majesty's Royal Regiment of Infantry at Mozambique; which commission he since resigned and engaged himself in Mercantile speculations. He lived esteemed as he died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, leaving a large family to deplore their irreparable loss in a loving and cherishing Husband, Father and Grand Father.

"His soul with patience waits
"On thee, thou Living Lord!
"His hopes are on thy promise built
"Thy never failing word."

Calcutta.

Marriages.

On the 10th May, Ensign J. H. Clarkson, to Miss Sophia Martindell, daughter of Major General Sir G. Martindell, K. C B.

Births.

Yesterday the 21st Instant, at the Presidency, the Lady of Captain H. C. Sandys, of a Daughter.

On the 15th May, the lady of J. A. Aganoor, Esq. of a son and heir.

On Sunday night, the 18th May, Mrs. H. Ham of a Son.

At Patna, on Wednesday the 7th May, Mrs. Samuel Da Costa of a daughter

Deaths.

On the 16th May, of a Fit of Appolexy, Captain Henry Butler Clough, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 16th May, Mr. Andrew Binny, Master of the H. C. Marine. aged 37 years.

On Friday evening, suddenly from Locked Jaw. John Stables, Esq. aged 18 years.

At Chandernagore, on Saturday morning the 10th May, Mary Anne, the Daughter of Capt C Smith, H. C. European Regiment, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Madras.

Marriages.

At Secundrabad, on the 15th instant by the Reverend Mr. Bankes, Captain Alexander Grant, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Maria, eldest Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Yates, Commanding 1st Battalion 15th Regiment N. I.

Deaths.

Suddenly on Sunday the 25th instant, in his 46th year, Mr John Edmond Papell, deeply regretted by by his disconsolate Wife and family.

At Vepery, on Saturday the 24th instant, of the Cholera, Miss Kezia Boxley, aged 6 years and 9 Months; after an illness of 7 hours.

At Bangalore, on the 16th instant, of the Scarlet Fever, William Bosc, Esq. aged 19th years, youngest Son of the late Major Paul Bosc, of the 14th Native Infantry; whose loss is deeply deplored by his Mother and family: He was a young man of a mild and most humane disposion.

Calcutta.

DR. TYTLER'S FIFTH LECTURE.

We have been favoured by two correspondents with the following acounts of Dr, Tytler's Lecture on Friday, which we were unable to attend.

The numbers who crowded on Friday evening to hear the 5th Theological Lecture, delivered by Dr. Tytler, greatly exceeded any of the preceding assemblies. The rooms of Mr. Wilson's house which were thrown open for the occasion as well as the front and back Verandas were literally crowded and it was understood that upwards of 200 persons were present. It is with the highest gratification we state, that the utmost propriety and decorum was evinced by the whole of this respectable assembly, notwithstanding the Chairman appointed at the commencement of the meeting, occasionally so far forgot the object of his situation as to take part, contrary to the rules which regulate meetings of this description, in the discussions which were going forward. But the great body of the Auditors in not one instance seemed to forget the respect due to their own character, or the dignity of the subject under consideration. During the time Dr. T's. Lecture continued, and which was above an hour and a half a pin might have been heard fall. So attentive were the audience found to the expositions which were luminously afforded, with equal erudition and perspicuity that not one symptom of impatience was exhibited till the Lecture was fully concluded; —and it was then asked whether the audience present had any objection to oppose to the doctrines that had been delivered. No opponent presented himself, and the conversation which subsequently followed related to some points that had been stated at the former Lectures respecting the meaning of the word *Elohim*, to which Dr. T. afforded a ready and satisfactory reply. The Unitarian questions were pressed upon the notice of the meeting, but Dr. T. declined noticing them, as they have no reference to the topics discussed in the Lecture. The Sixth Lecture will take place to-morrow evening at the usual hour 7 P. M.

THEOLOGICAL DISCUSSION.

After the Doctor had finished his Lecture, he called upon all those who had any thing to object to the doctrines which had been advanced to bring their objections forward.

Some individuals then propounded objections, on which the Doctor made a few observations but as the names of the various persons who spoke, and the observations belonging to each cannot be accurately ascertained, their names are omitted entirely, and the conversation considered as passing between Dr. Tytler and part of the audience.

An Auditor on the left then addressed the chair. He mentioned having gone on a former occasion to the house of the Rev. Mr. Murphy at the express invitation of the Gentleman, with the view of hearing the Doctor's mode of interpreting the scriptures. He did not go for the purpose of controversy, but being anxious to avail himself of every means of better understanding the sacred volumes, he with the Doctor's permission put to him two questions on points of scripture by many considered doubtful. The Doctor having given such an explanation of them as he thought proper, then in a stile of bravado told the Querist, he was baffled and defeated; (although information was sought not controversy,) and not contented with sounding his victory in the English language, exultingly repeated in the Native dialect—you are "*hochooka*." Being thus dared and challenged by Dr. Tytler to propose objections to his doctrines, he stated that he had now come forward prepared with a sufficient number in the form of questions, contained in the tract lately printed, which he held in his hand, and which had been circulated eight or ten days before, and alluded to at two former Lectures.

Dr. Tytler refused to answer any questions contained in a printed pamphlet, because he contended, that unless it had been written and printed by inspiration, it could not contain an answer to the Lecture just delivered, to which he insisted that all objections should be confined.

It was urged in answer that whether in consequence of inspiration or not, the pamphlet as it now existed, did contain a complete refutation of the Doctor's religious notions and had the most direct bearing on the subject of the present Lecture.

The Doctor replied, that if any one would come forward verbally with their objections, he would be ready to meet them face to face, but he would have nothing to do with printed pamphlets.

It was replied that Docter Tytler need have no objection to the mere circumstance of the Queries being printed; because they might be read over one by one and answered without any reference to their being contained in a Pamphlet.

Dr. Tytler still considered that this was taking an unfair advantage of him, because he had not the aid of any pamphlets, but delivered his arguments extempore.

It was replied that since the Doctor had brought so many books to assist him, (he had in fact a little library around him, comprising folios and quartos.) he must confess that he had a great advantage over a person who had brought nothing to oppose him, but a few duodecimo sheets. When the Doctor was allowed to avail himself of the Concordance by which he could hunt words from one end of the Bible to the other; and refer to Dictionaries, with the view of proving that "Reason," proceeded from the Devil, why should he object to another using only a few leaves.

Dr. Tytler. Are you the Author of that Pamphlet?

Answer. No, but are you the author of all these volumes around you on which you endeavour to found your argument? Have not I as good a right to avail myself of a pamphlet not written by me, as you have to refer to books of which you are not the author?

Dr. Tytler. I AM TOO OLD A STAGER TO ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS THAT ARE PUT TO ME!!! *(A general laugh.)*

Answer. Then, since the Doctor has been able to show no satisfactory reason why he should not answer these queries; and his refusal can proceed from no disinclination to speak in public, since it is well known that an aversion to public speaking cannot be numbered amongst his faults; I appeal to this large and respectable assembly whether the Doctor's silence can be ascribed to any thing else than a conciousness of his inability to answer them.

Another Auditor entered into an argument contending that as the Doctor's Lecture was very long and desultary, and besides embracing a great variety of questions, was probably the result of long study and premediation; it was hard to expect individuals to answer it on the spur of the moment. It was far more reasonable to call on the doctor to answer a pamphlet which had been a considerable number of days in circulation, and to which he had therefore had full time to prepare an answer. Besides as the doctor had provoked a public discussion and challenged persons to overthrow his doctrines, those who dissented from them, had a right to oppose him in their own way. and the Doctor was bound to allow them the field of argument which they claimed. And he judged there might be many who conscientiously differed from the Doctor, on religious points; and many, who although they subscribed to his doctrines had objections to his mode of defending them.

The above was received with general applause and partial hissing.

Doctor Tytler.—Has any one any thing to object to the doctrines delivered by me this evening.

Answer.—I differ very widely from the religious notions the Doctor has expressed. They are according to my conception of them neither Trinitarianism nor the doctrines maintained by any set of Christains on the face of the earth. They are in fact Tritheism, for while the Doctor contends for three omnipotent and omniscient beings, or persons he entirely gives up the divine unity; and declares that because the Serpent is one, the worship of Unity is the worship of the Serpent.

But I shall confine myself at present to one observation. The main object of the Lecture seems to have been to prove that Unitarians worship the Devil, which the Doctor has broadly and distinctly asserted, in the most unequivocal terms. Now all Unitarians in every quarter of the world as far as I have been able to ascertain, worship the creator, Preserver, and Governor of the universe; I therefore call upon Dr. Tytler to prove either that Satan creates, preserves and governs the universe; or to explain if he means to assert that the Creator Preserver, and Supreme Ruler of all things, whom the Unitarians worship is the Devil.

Dr. Tytler entered into some scriptural argument (which cannot be reported since no one present could understand it, as will appear in the sequel) to prove that Jesus Christ was the Creator of the world; and that as the Unitarians denied his divinity, they consequently did not worship the Creator; and therefore worshipped the Devil.

Answer.—I consider the Doctor's argument as so perfectly devoid of any thing like connection that I feel assured it cannot have convinced any human being, but lest I should happen to be mistaken, I am willing to put it to the test. If there be any one in this large assembly who considers the Doctor to have proved any thing, I call upon that individual to repeat the substance of the argument and shew that there is any chain of reasoning, which can carry rational conviction to his mind?

After a pause one or two persons (out of perhaps as many hundreds) expressed themselves satisfied with the Doctor's argument; but when called upon to explain on what grounds they rested their conviction, they declined doing so; one of them remarking that a man may be convinced although he cannot assign the reason why. Another person also observed that he considered the Doctor's argument scriptural.

The proposer of the questions then submitted to the Chairman that in the large audience which were present, 99 out of a 100, considered the Doctor's argument as inconclusive; since they tacitly admitted their in ability to point out any chain or reasoning connecting the parts of it together. Admitting (said he) for the sake of argument that Jesus Christ is the Creator of the world; yet even according to the idea of believers in his divinity, he can only be considered creator not individually, but as one of the persons of the Trinity. Therefore Worshippers of the Father alone, who is also confessed by them to be Creator as one of the persons of the Trinity, cannot surely be justly denominated the worshippers of the Devil? That the Father is Creator, must be admitted, because Jesus Christ himself derived his being from him; so that according to Doctor Tytler's own doctrine, the Father was the creator of the creator and therefore the Great First Cause of all.

Dr. Tytler.—Jesus Christ was not created but eternally begotten in an ineffable manner.

Answer.—What difference of meaning do these words convey?

Dr. Tytler. A very great difference. I make a candle; but I beget a child.

Answer.—Then you suppose Jesus Christ to have been produced after the manner of natural generation?

No answer it is believed was made to this last observation and here consequently the matter dropped. As it would be impossible and unprofitable to give an account of the innumerable interruptions which were given, and the collateral observations to which they gave rise, they have been therefore ommitted.

In the course of the discussion as one excuse urged for Dr. Tytler's, not answering the Queries was, that he must be greatly exhausted from speaking so long, he was told that a promise to answer them any other night would be satisfactory in the meantime; but he refused to pledge himself to answer them at all.

Bengal Hurkaru, May 19.

Unaccountable and Sudden Death.—Yesterday (Friday) morning, the Durwan attached to the Premises of Messrs. Toulmin and Co. the respectable Chymists in the Durrumtollah was found dead, on the spot where he usually slept. When called, he had the appearance of being asleep; but the efforts of his fellow servants to rouse him being ineffectual; Mr. Toulmin was called, who instantly bled him in the arm. The blood flowed rather freely at first—but soon ceased, Mr. Toulmin then endeavoured to apply electricity; but from some unknown cause not a spark could be obtained. It is imagined that some peculiar state of the atmosphere was the cause, as the machine had been in use the evening before, when it had produced all the effect expected from it.

It appears that the Man was seen alive at four o'clock in the morning—but tipsy—at 6 he was found dead. The body was opened and thoroughly examined by a Medical Gentleman; but we have not yet heard the result. When seen by the Coroner he had still all the appearance of being in a calm sound sleep.

This description of death is by nomeans an infrequent one among the Natives—nor have we ever been enabled to obtain any satisfactory account of the immediate cause. The stomach is genarally found empty or containing alone a vinous fluid. It has been frequently in evidence that when death has ensued in this way, that the unfortunate individual has been no further intoxicated, than what is usually termed tipsy. We imagine there must be some particularly noxious property in the spirit; altho' how it acts we never could learn. The coats of the stomach never appear injured, nor has there ever been any evident local affection immediately arising from the spirit.

Apoplexy has been usually considered the immediate cause—and on the above occasion the head has been opened, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain it. From the circumstance happening on the premises of a Chymist, it might be supposed that the unfortunate Man had taken some deleterious drug unknown to any one—but there is not the slightest reason to suppose any such thing—moreover the circumstance of his having been seen tipsy, combined with the frequency of these casualties, entirely removes all suspicion of such a thing having occurred.

An Inquest is, however, summoned to be held on the Body.

CAPT. DRIVER OF THE SHIP CLYDE.—We are happy to be able to state for the satisfaction of parents whose children are on board the above ship that we have been favored with the persual of a letter from Cape Town, from a gentleman in the civil service, a passenger on board her, from which we extract the following.—" The passengers are delighted with their Captain who has shewn the children under his care every possible attention. Our passage has been very pleasant having experienced no bad weather. I may however, safely say, that there is not a ship that sailed from Calcutta this year, better found in stores, or commanded by a better seaman. You may therefore congratulate yourself on having selected so good a ship and captain for your children. They are quite happy on board, and you need not be

under any alarm, that they will not be taken the greatest possible care of. Captain Driver appears to me from his unremitting attention and extreme desire to please to be every way deserving of the highest praise."

FIRES.—The frequency of fires throughout Calcutta that annually occur about this season have not passed without notice in the pages of the Bengal Hurkaru. We have, in some instances, pointed out what we conceived would be an antidote against this, the severest of all calamities, but, like many other defects in our municipal code, they have been attended to, as on other occasions, with a deaf ear.

On Sunday evening 30 houses were burnt to the ground at Mindy Bagan in Colingah, and on Monday, about midnight, a like number were entirely consumed in Moonshee Tallao, Chandy Choke. It is true the fire Engines speedily arrived and did every thing that human power could do, but still the raging element was beyond their reach, and nothing but the surrounding Pucka buildings could arrest its progress. On this occasion as on every other the deficiency of water was evident and this upon the spot, where two years ago there existed an extensive Tank which is now stopped up and from this circumstance arose the want of water upon this occasion. We most strongly deprecate the filling up of tanks in such situations, unless others are dug in their places, and this naturally leads us once more to recommend that all the old tanks should be filled up, and others dug at regular distances from each other, so as to ensure on every occasion an ample supply of water.

Bengal Hnrkaru, May 21.

Since our last, the *Westmoreland* the *Timandra* and *Ogle Castle* have arrived from England, all in December.

The *Glasgow* Frigate, with the Most Noble the Marquess and Marchioness of HASTINGS and suite on board, anchored in Simon's Bay Cape of Good Hope on the 2nd of Febuary.

The *Hungerford* arrived in Table Bay on the 13th of February and the H. C.. ship *Prince Regent* on the 27th all well

The Govt. Gaz, May 22.

Native Female School Society. The Committee have been much encouraged in their labours during the past month. The schools have increased to Fourteen, all of which promise to be permanent and effective. The number of names on the lists is about 260, of these however there are nearly 80 absent daily; but it is hoped that the evil will be greatly lessened when the visitors shall begin regularly to attend to their duties. As some of the schools are at the distance of more than three miles from Serampore, they have been prevented doing so hitherto by the want of a conveyance, which it has been found very difficult to obtain. Towards this object they have to acknowledge with gratitude the very liberal donation of 500 Rupees from their friend Jonathan Carey, Esq. They have also received prompt and kind assistance from several other friends. The young ladies of Mrs. Marshman's Seminary have engaged to support one school; those of the Mission Family have engaged to support another by their own exertions, which shall be under their special superintendence; and Mr. Williams of Jungypore has directed that a third school be supported in the name of his little daughter.

Friend of India.
Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. May 22.

PHILIP DUNDAS PILOT VESSEL.—The above Vessel was yesterday sold, by Messrs. Tulloh and Co. for 9000 Rupees.

Bengal Hukaru May 23.

Bhaugulpore.

An extract of a letter from Bhaugulpore dated the 16th instant, informs us, that the heat had been rather oppressive for two or three days previously. Much sickness had also prevailed among the Native inhabitants of the place, and there had been many deaths caused by that fearful scourge, the Cholera Morbus. Our esteemed Correspondent seems inclined to think that this general sickness is perhaps partly induced by the great exposure to the weather at all hours of some hundreds of individuals whose homes have been destroyed by the late fires, of which mention was formerly made in our paper. Very few of the sufferers have as yet been able to procure new choppers for their huts, on account of the high prices of grass and bamboos, as well as their own indolence or apathy.

Tirhoot.

A friend in the district of Tirhoot informs us in a letter under date the 12th instant that several showers had fallen in that district lately, and that the Indigo Crop does not look so ill as is generally represented:—on the contrary he assures us that the cultivation of some Factories is highly promising.

Oude.

By a letter from Secrore in Oude, dated the 10th instant, we learn that Mr. RAVENSCROFT, of the Civil Service, and lately Collector at Cawnpore, had been inhumanly murdered on the night of the 7th instant, by a band of Decoits. Mr. RAVENSCROFT some time back fell into various embarrassments, on which it is unnecessary to dwell more particularly here. It is sufficient to state that he quitted the H. C. territories, and took up his residence in Oude. Some six months back he moved to some other quarter with his family, and lived, we understand in a lowly hut, at a wild and secluded spot, in a manner any thing but comfortable; and which to those who knew him in happier circumstences, cannot but afford matter of melancholy reflexion.

On the morning of the 7th instant, a report reached Secrore that Mr. RAVENSCROFT was murdered, and it was confirmed in course of the day by the arrival of people in Secrore Cantonments, who stated that they saw the corpse of the poor gentleman. It appears that a party, it is said of from sixty to one hundred Robbers, surrounded the hut which formed Mr. R.'s humble dwelling place, on the night of the 7th. Mr. R. and all his people, except the Chokeydar, were in bed. The Decoits cut down the Chokeydar, broke open the door, and rushed towards Mr. RAVENSCROFT's bed. The unhappy man was at the moment in the act of starting out of bed, when he received a spear through the body. A dozen or more of Ruffians now came upon him, and he fell covered with many wounds, several spears having passed through his body. Whether it was that the thieves were too busy in plundering what little property was in the hut, or whether they deemed it unnecessary to add to the work of slaughter, we cannot tell; but it seems they offered no violence to Mrs. RAVENSCROFT and her infant. The principal object of the Decoits appears to have been plunder, since they came with hatchets purposely to break open the trunks and boxes which were in the hut, and which they soon rifled of their contents. Three or four of Mr. R.'s servants were slain in their master's defence. Mr. R. was expected at Secrore, as being the nearest post and where no doubt she would receive all the attentions which her deplorable situation demanded.

We have given the substance of the above report as we received it, and do not vouch for its accuracy.

The India Gazette, May 22.

Native Newspapers.

KING OF OUDE.—We learn from the Newspapers, that the Ministers of State were engaged from the 3d to the 6th of Shaubaun, in the celebration of Marriage of his Highness Nowab Muhsun-ud-Doula, a grandson of his Majesty. At the time the Sachuck* arrived at the house of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Doula, the King's Sister having dressed the bride with fine apparel, gave her ten dishes full of clothes, a tray of garlands, two strings of pearls, and a ring. And Nowab Muhsun-ud-Dowla received from Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, a Khelaut or robe of honor, a horse and an elephant with a silver litter. At the time of performing the ceremony of Hinna,† Her Majesty the Queen, and and the Lady of Nowab Maut-mud-Dowla, in behalf of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, gave to Nowab Muhsun-ud-Dowla dishes of apparel, and a tray of precious stones, and dressed him a robe with her own hands. Before the marriage procession took place, Auzien-Ollah presented the dish of a chaplet or garland, prepared for the bridegroom to wear on his turban. Maut-mud-Dowla brought Auzeen-Ollah in company with Muhsun-ud-Dowla before his Majesty, who with his own hand placed the above garland on the forehead of Muhsun-ud-Dowlah, and bestowed on Auzeen-Ollah, 5 robes of honor—and on the day of the marriage proces-

sion, they went to the house of Nuseer-ud-Dowla, with all the marks of ostentation suitable to the rank of his Majesty. On the morning of the 6th, the King went in company with the Acting Resident, General Brice, and Captain Home, to the house of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla—and on his arrival, the Sons of the Nowab gave Nuzurs—and they placed brocade from the gate up to the hall, in order that his Majesty might walk over it. The servants, as is customary, brought delicious drinks before His Majesty, and the European Gentlemen, and received Goldmohurs. An honorary dress and 1000 Rupees were bestowed on the Son of the late Moulovee Dildar Ali for his performing the rights of marriage. The dishes of presents were laid in the presence of his Majesty and the Europe an Gentlemen, and each of the latter having accepted dish, returned to his house, having received a necklace on the shoulder from his Majesty's hand.—The King then entered the Royal Court and bestowed Khelauts on Aumjud-Ali-khan and Ausghur Alia-khan sons of Nowab Nuseer-ud-Dowla, who had followed his Majesty in token of respect—Maut-mud-Dowla informed that the So-auree or equipage of the bride and bridegroom arrived at Hoseinbang, and that 23 vessels filled with silver plates, and 11 chests of female dress, and jewellery to the value of two lacks of rupees have been received. An entertainment was given to the European Gentlemen on the 10th of Shauban, in celebration of the marriage, when the acting Resident, General, and the Captain of that station, having joined the party, each of them accepted a pair of Shawls with the manifestation of respect.—*Jami Jehan Nooma.*

CHOLERA MORBUS—It is written in the Serampore papers, that by a letter from Midnapore, dated the 28th April, it appears that Cholera Morbus is very prevalent now in that Zillah. It is learnt from the Thanadars report to the Magistrate, that 140 persons were attacked with this distemper on one day, out of which number 85 died. The Magistrate of the district has made an application to the Governor General in Council proposing that native Doctors may be appointed to render medical aid to the people of the district. The violence of the disorder has been felt for years, and it is with great regret, we state that it has destroyed lacs of souls in different countries. English Doctors aud Physicians of every country have exerted their skill to stop the rage of the epidemic, but to little purpose; and every one has employed his ingenuity and delivered his opinion respecting the causes of the disease, but the real cause has not been known, no medicine has been discovered that might take an equal effect on every individual.—*Jami Jehan Nooma.*

Lahore.

Lahore Ukhbars.—The Sirdar Sahib, (Rajah Rungit Sing,) to subdue the mountaineers and Dooranies, marched with his whole Army, consisting of Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, under his personal command, arrived at the village of Bijnore, near Vizierabad. Here he was entertained with a Nautch by two sets of Dancing Women, whom the Thannadar of Bijnore had previously provided; as well as other requisites for a feast, But it rained and hailed very hard.

The Sirdar Sahib held a consultation with his General Dewan Chund on the subject of the expedition: after which Futtah Sing, the Chief of Alwah, was admitted into the Presence. On the part of the Chief of Bijnore, he presented a Nuzar of Eleven Thousand Rupees in cash, and one horse with saddle, bridle. &c. complete to the Sirdar Sahib: who forgave the Chief of Bijnore, on the intercession of the Chief of Alwah; whom the Sirdar Sahib graciously invested with five Khilats; and gave to two of his followers a Khilat each.

In compliance with the request of the Vakeel of Golab Sing's Widow, Jwallah Sing, with a body of Cavalry, was sent to arrange the affairs of her Talook.

The Darogah of Theytnm river, was ordered to collect boats for the crossing of the Grand Army.

We stated, yssterday, from the Lahore Ukhbars, that the Sikh Army, under the personal command of Rajah Kungit Sing, had arrived at the village of Bijnore, near Vizierabad; and that orders had been issued to collect boats for the crossing of the Grand Army,—this was in the early part of April; and we have just learnt, that acconnts had reached Lucknow of the Sikh Chieftain having attacked the Dooranies, and that on the 20th of April, he slew about 25,000 men, and entered Cabool with his victorious Army.—The non-payment of the stipulated Tribute, was said to be the cause of hostilities.—The King of Kabool, has retired to the interior of the Country.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, May* 23.

Rangoon.

The New Viceroy, or Minister as he is more generally called, is said to be much disliked. An instance of his cruelty occurred within the last two months, which is without a paralled in the modern histo y of any country, however despotic. Two men had been overheard to speak disrespectfllly of the Government, and information of their offence was instantly conveyed to the Minister. The men were seized: and, after enduring solitary confinement for a month, were at the expiration of that time, brought out to be shot. A Bull's Eye was painted on each of their breasts, and they were then bound to a stake and fired at by twenty men; who either accidentally, or designedly, missed them. After this agonising ordeal, they were then remanded to the place of their confinement; and again brought out on the following day, and fired at in the same manner, but with a different result; for on this occasion, they were killed, being pierced by many balls.

Until the appointment of this last Viceroy, who succeeded to the Office about two years ago, executions had become much more rare than formerly; but this man, it is said, seems determined to revive the frequency of these scenes of bloodshed. Some ten years ago, or more, the punishment of crucifixion was common amongst these people; and its cruelty was, if possible, increased by either placing the cross near to the banks of the river, to tempt the alligator to spring at its prey,—the cross being of very moderate height,—or, in other cases, the cross was taken down with the suffering wretch on it, and set afloat in the river that the miserable victim of sanguinary laws might, while the vital spark yet lingered, be devoured by the Alligators. Another punishment, which an European residing there actually witnessed some fifteen years ago, is the pouring melted lead down the throat of the criminal; indeed this diabolical punishment, was sometimes awarded for very trifling offences, These revolting evidences of savage barbarity, appear to have given way to laws less abominably cruel: but the present Minister seems to think no more of decapitating his fellow creatures than he would think of cutting off the head of a fowl; and, indeed, the people them selves seem to regard these executions with equal indifference, not even excepting the victims themselves. Several of these bloody exhibitions occurred within these last 3 months: and the criminals, after being brought to the place of Execution, sat down as is usual, each with an executioner behind him, smoking cheroots, and conversing apparently with the utmost *sang froid.* Their hair is first cut short: and the instrument with which they are decapitated, is a long sharp knife, with which the executioner seldom fails to sever the head from the body, at one blow; but if he does fail, he is severely flogged for his want of dexterity.

The Birhmahs are a very fine, athletic, and most intelligent race of men: and there is not, perhaps, in the world a finer country, than that which they inhabit; but under such a government as that which rules over it, neither the capabilities of the inhabitants nor of the

soil can ever be sufficiently developed. Towards Europeans the conduct, both of the Kings of Ava, and of his Viceroys at Rangoon, has generally been mild and conciliatory; although they have occasionally been subjected to the most degrading treatment: instances of which have very recently occurred. It is believed, however, that the King would never sanction such proceedings; as he has shewn the most marked attention to the Europeans who have visited his capital, and evinced the greatest readiness to hear their complaints, but the fact is, the interpreters they employ, dare not truly interpret what they say. It is a curious fact, that he is anxious to understand the contents of the Calcutta Newspapers; and the CALCUTTA JOURNAL, we understand, is regularly taken up to Ava to be translated to him: but the translators, it is said, very courteously suppress any passage that, they suppose might be offensive to the *Gotden Ears*." But notwithstanding this timidity of the interpreters, the Editors of our Papers here, when communicating any fact that may reflect on the King of Ava or on the Birhman Government, should be somewhat guarded; as by any reference to their informant, they may endanger even his life, should he ever return to Pegue, and the circumstance be made known to the Viceroy, who has the power of life and death, without reference to the King. In cases of common disputes or misunderstandings arising between foreigners and the native, the Shabundar, a Mr. Lansago, by birth a Spaniard, not long since appointed the Judge; and the Viceroy could not interfere with his decisions. It was said, however, that those resorting there, the Europeans in particular, had little cause to rejoice at this.

Bengal Hurkaru, Ma. 23.

Madras.

We have been favoured by a friend with the following extract of a letter from Chunar, dated the 28th ultimo: "We have had very hot weather here this season; on an average, 5 or 6 degrees hotter than I have ever known it. At this time the hot winds are blowing steadily, but we have not had a squall for many months past. There is no appearance of Cholera: and fevers are not more prevalent than usual.

Ap. to the Mad. Courier, May 27.

Ceylon.

MAY 10, 1823.—The Honorable the Lieut. Governor attended by the Deputy Secretary to Government, and his Aid-de-Camp, left Colombo on a tour of inspection in the Kandyan Provinces on Thursday last, His Excellency is expected to reach Kandy this morning.

Reports reached Head Quarters early this week, of an attempt at Insurrection having been displayed in the North western part of the Province of Matele by an assemblage of people armed with bows and arrows near Paldenia headed by a Priest, and proclaiming a Malabar, said to be a relation of the former Royal family, King of Kandy. Government was aware for several days before that a plot of this nature was on foot and the Resident had taken measures and had secured many of the conspirators including two who had been sent in by the second Adigar whom they had been deputed to engage in the plot. The priest above mentioned was one of the persons the Resident had ordered to be seized, and hearing of the Messengers being near, he ran off and exerted his influence to collect this mob. No act of hostility is yet reported to have occurred and the Tappals and Travellers from Trincomalie have passed unmolested through this very part of Matele. More arrests have taken place and one principal conspirator seized by the Dessave of the Province, and Col. Stackpoole the Agent of Government and Commandant of the District at the time he last communicated to Kandy reports his expectation of being able to seize the rest, none of whom are of any of the higher families of the Country.

We stop the press to state that a communication from the Commanding Officer in Kandy reports the capture of the principal instigator of the Matele disturbance by the well disposed inhabitants of the Country, and the suppression of all appearance of insurrection.

[CEY. GOVT. GAZ.

Cape Town.

Cape Town, March 1.—On Saturday last, His Majesty's Frigate the *Glasgow*, Captain Doyle, anchored in Simon's Bay, having on board the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. late Governor General of India, the Marchioness, and Suite; shortly after the Marquis and Marchioness proceeded to Newlands, on a visit to His Excellency Lord Charles and Lady Charles Somerset.

We have also the pleasure of announcing the safe arrival, at the Cape, of the following ships, *James Sibbald*, the 19th February, with Lady Buller and four Children. Lieut. Wilkins of the Bombay Army, died—January 29th. The *Prince Regent*, arrived on the 27th Feb. with Dr. McWhirter and family

The following Ships had also arrived at the Cape, viz. *Ganges* Biden, *Clyde*, Driver, the latter sailed again on the 27th, on which day also the *James Sibbald* left for England. The *Globe*, Cuzens, sailed on the 23d February and the *Hope* Flint on the 16*th*.

New South Wales.

Trade of New South Wales.—Extract of a letter from Sydney dated 18th January, 1823.

"I mentioned to you some time ago, that the trade to New South Wales from India, would not last 2 years"

"The following are the outline of a New Act of Parliament, respecting the New South Wales Trade, which will shut out all India goods. All spirits imported into the colony from any other place but Great Britain, will pay a duty of 15s. a Gallon, London Proof; all goods from any place but Great Britain will pay a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, all goods direct from England to the Colony are to be imported Duty free; all spirits from England, London Proof, are to pay a duty of 10s. only per Gallon."

"There are now no bills drawn on the Lords of the Treasury. A large quantity of dollars has been imported, which are issued at 5s. per dollar in all payments made by the Government. No insurance can be effected here on cash or any other article. Persons desirous of making remittances to India or England, or those who were under engagements by notes, bonds or bills to make payments in Sterling money are obliged to pay a premium of 22 per cent for Treasury Bills to fulfil their agreements. Every man's property in the Colony has fallen within the last 10 months from 20 to 25 per cent. The Colony is in a complete state of bankruptcy. I cannot get prime cost for my goods, I therefore beg you will not think of speculating to this quarter."

Appendix to the Courier, May 27.

English News.

Mirror of Fashion.—Nearly every day since his Majesty left town the Cabinet has been occupied in discussing a matter of the utmost importance to the State, which the wishes of the *highest personage* in the country have forced on its consideration. We have long known the extreme anxiety in a *particular quarter* to *endeavour* to perpetuate in his own immediate descendants the honours and glories, centering in his illustrious person, and an anxiety not abated by the entire failure of *one effort* to effect this, which instead of harmony, produced nothing but internal warfare, amounting almost to open rebellion, the consequence of an attempt to unite dispositions so dissimilar, and tastes so uncongenial. The failure has been supposed to arise *partly* from certain *political restraints*, the wisdom of which we have always, indeed, questioned.—To remove, then, what is deemed by the *personage* most deeply concerned, an obstacle, though legal, founded solely in prejudice, and to induce, Ministers to endeavour, by the *implied sanction of all the influence* attached to their offices, to prevail upon Parliament to alter by future enactment this bar to personal gratification, has, we understand, been the cause of all those meetings, and where so many *doubts* and *scruples*, as to the policy of this momentous change, have been started; especially by some, the course of whose life has been hardly ever to decide, the difficulty in producing unanimity may be supposed to have been great indeed. Should Ministers relax, and with their habitual subserviency *give in* to the ardent wishes of HIM most interested; "a high-born beauty of the Court" full of youth, grace, and every accomplishment, both of mind and person, is the object to be made most happy.

THE COURIER.

Our reader will recollect that the great mine cause of Rowley v. Wood, which occupied the

Lord Chancellor's attention, and our Chancery Report, so many years, was some months since dismissed out of Court, on the joint application of the parties who had then agreed to refer their disputes. The parties have since been engaged in discussing their respective cases before the arbitrators, Messrs. G. Hathorn, D. Maclean, and H. Hunt, merchants of great intelligence and the highest respectability in the City. The award has just been made, and the result is—that Alderman Wood's claims against the plaintiff, Mr. Rowe, and his mine property, which had been variously stated at fifty, forty, and thirty thousand, are declared to be less than one thousand pounds. That Alderman Wood, and his brothers, Messrs. Philip and Benjamin Wood (who were made parties to the reference) are directed to pay certain proportions of the costs, amounting to about two-thirds; and that Mr. Rowe will be immediately put into possession of this valuable property.

ACCIDENT FROM GAS.

The Opera House end of Pall-mall was yesterday at noon thrown into the greatest consternatiou, by a sudden and tremendous subterraneous explosion, that was more like the discharge of heavy ordnance under ground than any thing else. All the inhabitants in the fine new shops constituting the Opera House Arcade, and in the Houses on the side of the way as far as Cockspur-street, were instantaneously out of their residences, thinking that their own habitations were tumbling about their ears. Pall-mall and the Opera House Arcade were immediately filled with people; and their alarm and amazement were not diminished on beholding an immense volume of flame, accompanied with a strong smell, issuing forth from the delapidated front of the house belonging to the "Westminister Wine Company," at the Corner of the Opera House Arcade. The shop fronts were completely blown from their stations, and dashed on the pavement in thousands of pieces, and within the pavement there appeared nothing but a heap of ruins. Three individuals hurried forth from the premises, presenting an extraordinary appearance. One of them elevated his hands, from which blood was copiously running; the second had a still wilder and more extraordinary look, the hair on his head being nearly consumed; and the third person apparently one of the masters of the Westminister Wine Company, had run from the Premises on hearing the terrific explosion, and on beholding the shop windows, and other fixtures blown from their stations with the most frightful crash. The immense explosion, and this sudden ruin, were the result of an accidental ignition of gas that had escaped from the gas pipes, owing to some defect in them, or to the gas not having been properly "turned off," and had wholly occupied the Cellars under the Wine Company's shop or counting house, at the corner of the Arcade. The clerk and cellarmen were proceeding to the cellar to fulfil some orders, and the approach of a lighted candle caused the ignition of the vast body of gas that had escaped from the pipes and filled the cellars. The whole, of course, immediately exploded, and for a time left the two individuals almost senseless. The ignited gas, in the progress of its expansion, beat down windows, doors, partitions several hampers of bottles all which were spread on the cellar-floors nearly shattered to pieces; and it thence made its way upstairs to the floor which is even with the street, and dashed out the whole of the shop-fronts as already described, carrying with it ruin and terror. It could be compared to nothing but the fury and devastation of an earthquake. The clerk, whose hair was so severely burnt, on escaping from the house, ran off with horrific haste to such a distance, that for some time it was not known what had become of him; indeed, till some person appeared to bear testimony to his flight, his master and companion feared that he had fallen a victim to the fury of the dreadfully severe, and alarming gas explosion in the cellar. We could not learn whether he had sustained any injury more serious than what has previously been mentioned. The explosion did not fire the premises. Firemen were promptly on the spot; individuals connected with the gas works in Peter street, Westminster, were also immediately sent for, and instantly obeyed the summons; and the Arcade iron gates were closed, so that the premises were proteced from those inroads being made upon them, which, as the crowd was so great and mixed, might have otherwise subjected the proprietors to further severe losses. Doubtless the Gas Company will submit to the public an explicit account of the cause of so terrific an accident.—*Morning Paper.*

SIR HUDSON LOWE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

I had resolved to allow certain Journals to continue their system of Calumny and falsehood without reply to them, being of opinion that measures of such a description did not merit notice; but as some of them tend to re-establish the honor of a man, whose parallel, I venture to say, cannot be found in either the English Army or the English Nation, and also to accuse me of having fled after my rencontre with him, I shall endeavour briefly to explain the affair.

On the morning of the 23d, the day after I had the rencontre with Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, I perceived that I was pursued by the police officers at his solicitation. The same day I wrote to inform him that if he would behave like a man of honor I was ready to afford him that satisfaction which he had a right to require, but that, if he pursued me judicially, I should think myself authorised to leave England. That all letters which he should send to the address on my card would be faithfully remitted to me. During the 24th and the 25th I was sought after by the police officers; on the evening of the 25th, not having heard any thing from the Major General, and being closely followed by the Police, I determined to quit London and England to avoid a prosecution, sending Sir Hudson Lowe the last letter of mine which the Papers have published.

These are the facts. I appeal to every man of honor to judge of my conduct.

Those who have accused me of an assassin-like act, ought to have reflected that a horse-whip is not the weapon used for such a purpose against a person of superior strength, nor at nine o'clock in the morning in so public a place as Paddington-green.

To accuse Mr. O'Meara or Mr. Holmes of conspiracy is equally absurd. To revenge insult of which no tribunal can take cognizance, an honest man has no need of any other accomplice than his own intentions. I am not on sufficient forms of intimacy with Mr. Holmes to have asked him to be my second in an affair which must have compromised him; and I declare that I had no other connections with him in London than those of society, during which I had greatly to thank him for the politeness he shewed me.

As to Mr. O'Meara, it was probably to his never-ceasing attentions, assiduity, and humanity, that I owed my life under the burning climate of the Tropic. I shall always be grateful for it, and shall value his friendship; but I knew that he had been obliged to find bail, to a large amount, to keep the peace with every one, and consequently delicacy imposed a law upon me to keep him unconnected with that which I did.

As to the accusation of having assumed a false title, I shall not enter into useless details to explain how my father possesses the titles of Count and of Baron, nor how I am authorised to use the last, but the Journalists who are doubtful about it need only demand at the alien-office what title the passport bore which was delivered to me by my Government.

I shall not condescond to reply to the calumnies which have been advanced against my father. His life, his character, and his political career, are too well known to require it.

I most distinctly aver (as some misapprehension appears to have taken place upon the subject) that the insult which I offered to Sir Hudson Lowe was for injuries inflicted by him as a private individual and not by any means for any act which he perpetrated in his official capacity as Governor of St. Helena, however much I hold his official conduct in detestation. In fact, it was an insult offered by one private individual to another private individual, in consequence of unjust aspersions cast upon the character of an absent parent.

As to what personally concerns me, I shall not lower myself by replying to such base calumnies; I have been for a long time acquainted with the cunning and lying hand that directs them. I repeat, that I came over to England for no other purpose than to obtain satisfaction from Sir Hudson Lowe. I am certain that there is not a Briton who considers the motives by which I have been actuated that will not approve, or at least excuse what I have done, or who will not disown for Briton the man against whom I have acted, I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) BARON EMML. DE LAS CASES. *Paris, Nov* 7, 1822.

Chief Justice Dallas.—We understand that the Lords of the Treasury have refused to comply with the request of Carlile's memorial for the remission of his fine, but have promised to extend that favour to his wife.

It is reported that Lord Chief Justice Dallas (who has signified his wish to retire) is about to be succeeded by the Attorney-General, who again will be succeeded by Sir John Copley. Mr. Shadwell is named for the Solicitor-Generalship.

Testimonial of respect to Colonel Nugent.—The following compliment was lately paid by the Stratford Club, chiefly composed of East-

Indians, to Colonel Edward Nugent, a gentleman formerly well known and much respected, on the Bombay establishment, where he commanded a battalion of sepoys for several years, ond was Secretary to Generals Gooddard and Hartley.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stratford Club held on the 12th Dec. 1822, it was resolved, and unanimously agreed to.

"That the thanks, of this meeting be given to Col. Edward Nugent, for his unremitting attention to the interest and welfare of the Stratford Club and that he be requested to sit for his picture, to be placed in the drawing-room of the Society as a testimony of the universal respect and esteem of its members,

"Resolved, that a sum not exceeding one hundred guineas be expended for procuring a half length picture, exclusive of the frame."

Modern Greek Dinner.—In Dr. Clarke's Travels, there is the following description of a Dinner given to him by the Archon of Lebadea, Signor Logotheti :—

"Fowls, boiled to rags, but still tough and stringy, and killed only an hour before they are dressed, all heaped together upon a large copper or pewter salver, placed upon a low stool, round which the Guests sit upon cushions—the place of honor being upon that side where the long couch of the Divan extends along the white washed wall. A long and coarse towel, very ill washed, about 12 inches wide, is spread around the table in one entire piece, over the knees of the party seated. Brandy is handed about before sitting down to table. All persons who partake of the meal wash their hands in the room both before and after eating. A Girl, with naked and dirty feet, enters the apartment, throwing to every one a napkin—she is followed by a second Damsel, who goes to every Guest, and kneeling before him on one knee, presents a pewter water-pot and pewter basin, covered by a grill, on the top of which is a piece of soap. An exhibition rather of a disgusting nature, however cleanly then takes place; for, having made a lather with the soap, they fill their mouths with this, and squirt it, mixed with saliva, into the basin. The Ladies of the Family also do the same; lathering their lips and teeth, and displaying their arms, during the operation of the washing, with studied attitudes and a great deal of affectation, as if taught to consider the moments of ablution as a time when they may appear to great advantage.—Then the Master of the house takes his seat, his Wife sitting by his side, at the circular tray: and stripping his arms quite bare, he serves out the soup and the meat—Only one dish is placed upon the table at the same time. If it contain butcher's meat or poultry, he tears it into pieces with his fingers, During meals the meat is always torn with the fingers. Knives and spoons are little used and they are never changed. The room all this while is filled with girls belonging to the house, and other menial attendants, all appearing with naked feet; and also with a mixed company of Priests, Physicians, and strangers visiting the family. All these are admitted upon the raised part of the floor or divan; below are collected meaner dependants, peasants, old women, and slaves, who are allowed to sit there on the floor and converse together. After the dinner the Bard is always introduced, who with his lyre resting on one knee, and his face lifted toward the cieling, warbles such sylfables of dolour, as Dr. Clarke compares rather to the howling of dogs in the night than to any sound which might be called musical.

Before the late disastrous fall of Prices of some of the foreign Loans, such was the avidity with which those speculations were entered into, as to astonish persons even who are accustomed to observe such matters—as well as to afford a theme for much ridicule.—In the London Courier we find accordingly, the following *New Loans* announced, among others equally alluring.

"MORE LOANS!!!

We shall give much pleasure to those who prefer the Securities of Foreign Countries to the Funds of their own, by announcing the arrival of twelve agents, each charged with authority to negociate a loan for his respective Government. As South America has had the advantage hitherto, it is but fair that North America should come in for her share of the confidence of our monied men. Accordingly, the New Loans proposed to be raised, are chiefly for the improvement and advantage of the Tribes of Indians which inhabit the Coasts of the Mississippi. They will take the names of the respective Tribes. There is to be the *Quicapouse* Loan—the *Poulewallacosta* Loan—the *Pickawillanee* Loan—and the *Ockfuskee* Loan—besides others, which we shall enumerate presently. The *Quicapouse* territory being famous for *geese*, which, by a peculiar contrivance, the Indians propose to send in ice, with their feathers on; so that they will arrive here quite sweet, and not only afford food for the table, but feathers for our beds. The sale of these, it is calculated, will pay the interest of the Loan, which is only to amount to one million. As to the principal, the loan holders will have the security of the Indians themselves, who have established a bank on the great Hum Island, in the Mississippi, for the liquidation of the Loan in the space of seven hundred years.

The *Poulewallacosta* Loan is of a very different kind. These Indians possess a particular kind of earth, which, after the Loan is negociated, they will send in sufficient quantities to this country, and impart to the Loan-holders the secret of Its virtues. The Loan is to be for two million.

The Loan for the *Pickawillanees* is to enable them to search for gold where it never was known to be found before. This is a most enticing scheme, and carries its own recommendation with it.

But the *Ockfuskee* Loan is to be announced in more pompous terms than any of the rest. The Ockfuskees have been credibly informed that the tails of European rabbits are remarkably short; now they possess rabbits whose tails are so long and soft, that they may be easily converted into tippets, and thus render our fur trade altogether useless.

The *Diving bell* Loan is a new idea, because it does not depend upon any thing on the earth but is to fish up the treasures from the bottom of the ocean. Each ship is to have a couple of diving-bells, dependent from the keel; and, when it is considered how many galleons, and other treasure ships, have been sunk within the last five hundred years, one may easily conceive what success is likely to attend this scheme. The only fear is, that the wealth fished up will be so great, that the Loan will be liquadated in something less than 200 years! But still, what a prospect does this hold out to our posterity, to the twentieth generation!

The *Gudgeon* Loan is the last on the tapis at present.—It has been ascertained that, on the shores of Juan Fernandez there is a great quantity of Gudgeons, and a company propose to establish a Factory there, for the purpose of importing them into the British Empire. We do not anticipate much success to this Loan—for, so far as relates to the article in question, we might surely lay claim to being an exporting country ourselves."

"NEW LOANS!—ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY?—We have just learned, that an Island of Ice, as large as "Egg," has arrived in the Sound of Mull. On it, we are informed, there have come express, two natives of Lancaster Sound, deputed by the inhabitants of that place to Great Britain, to procure a loan of five millions sterling upon the security of the toll dues, to be *hereafter* levied upon all shipping that may pass those Straits. We have heard (but, not having seen them, we cannot vouch for the fact) that they proceed to London by mail tomorrow, in which case the loan may appear on the Royal Exchange on Monday. We thought this timely notice might be acceptable to the Loan Contractors, that they may be properly assembled asd no contention take place. The Lancaster Sound Deputies report, that a deputation from Behring's Straits are proceeding round Cape Horn with a similar object in view. They intended to have come by Lancaster Sound, but, waiting for Captain PARRY, they allowed the winter to set in and the straits to be frozen."—*Glasgow Courier.*

REFORMATION OF MANNERS.

The Society for the Reformation of Manners published a statement of their proceedings in the year 1725, by which it appeared, that they had prosecuted from December 1, 1724, to December 1, 1725, not fewer than 2,506 persons, for keeping lewd and disorderly houses, swearing, drunkenness, gaming, and proceeding in their usual occupations on Sundays. The total amount of their prosecutions for thirty-four years, was 91,899l. In the year 1734, it would appear from a sermon preached at Bow church, before eight bishops and a numerous auditory, on the anniversary of the Society, that the number was considerably reduced, only eighty-nine having been prosecuted in the preceding year for disorderly and lewd practices: 13 for keeping disorderly houses, and 395 for exercising their trades on Sundays. As prosecutions for such misdemeanors have somewhat decreased, let us hope that the causes also have been diminished along with them. As a proof of the change which the manners of our citizens have undergone since the beginning of the last century, we extract the following statement from a weekly paper, entitled *The Dutch Prophet,* published at that period, in which the author professes to give the outlines of every day in the week as employed by different persons. "Wednesday several shopkeepers near St. Paul's will rise before six; be upon their knees at chapel a little after; promise God Almighty to live soberly and righteously before seven; take half a pint of sack and a dash of gentian before eight; tell fifty lies behind their counters by nine; and spend the rest of the morning over tea and tobacco at Child's coffee-house." Tradesmen now-a-days neither attend at matins, nor breakfast on sack and gentian. An attempt was made at the commencement of 1731, to suppress some of the most considerable gaming houses in London. The Editor of the *St. James's Evening Post* observed on this

occasion, "It may be matter of instruction as well as of amusement, to present our readers with the following list of officers, which are established in the most notorious gambling-houses:—

"A Commissioner, always a proprietor, who looks in of a night; and the week's account is audited by him and two other proprietors.

A Director, who superintends the room.

An Operator, who deals the cards at a cheating game called faro.

Two Crowpees, who watch the cards and gather the money for the bank.

Two Puffs, who have money given them to decoy others to play.

A Clerk, who is a check on the Puffs, to see that they sink none of the money given them to play with.

A Squib, a Puff of a lower rank, who serves at half salary, while he is learning to deal.

A Flasher, to swear how often the Bank has been stripped.

A Dunner, who goes about to recover money lost at play.

A Waiter, to fill out wine, snuff candles, and attend the gaming room.

A Captain, who is to fight any one that is peevish for losing his money.

An Usher, who lights gentlemen up and down stairs, and gives the word to the Porter.

A Porter, who is generally a soldier of the foot guards.

An Orderly Man, who walks up and down the outside of the house to give an alarm at the approach of constables.

A Runner, to bring intelligence of the Justices meetings.

Link Boys, Watchmen Chairmen, Drawers, or others, who bring the first intelligence of the Justices' meetings, or of the constables being out—half a guinea reward.

Common Bail, Affidavit Men, Ruffians, Bravoes, *cum multis aliis*.

[*The British Press*,—*Dec.* 21.

Novel Auction.—On Monday a respectable auctioneer put up for sale, at Garraway's, a life interest of a gentleman, aged 52 years arising from 100*l.* in the four per cents. when a most ludicrous scene took place. The auctioneer stated, by way of inducement to the persons "*was as sound as a roach, and a good walker.*" He then produced certificates from two surgeons, in corroboration of his assertion. After this it was remarked to the auctioneer that the certificates did not prove the gentleman a good goer, and that proof ought to be produced that he was; on which the auctioneer sent for his employer, who soon arrived, when he was requested by the auctioneer to walk up and down the room, by way of trial, which was directly complied with; and a walking scene took place up and down the public sale-room, before all the persons assembled. After this, the auctioneer was asked if he would warrant him sound, which he agreed to do, or return the deposit: the biddings then commenced, and soon got up to 40*l.* when the auctioneer, in order to obtain a higher price, stated there was nothing the matter with his employer but a little lameness, which was of no consequence; and that he was a very hearty eater, He had dined with him once, and he had never seen any one eat more, and again requested his employer to walk up and down the room once more, which he willingly did, which caused the lot to be knocked down for 65*l.* to the no small amusement of the company assembled.

Ingenious Deception.—There arrived the other day at Leith, a North Country coaster, laden with, among other necessaries of the season, a number of well-fed geese, to supply the great demand during this festive season. The custom-house boatmen, boarded her as usual, and one of them, to satisfy his suspicions, on account of their great weight, most unceremoniously cut up one of the fattest, and to his satisfaction, if not surprise, discovered a bottle of whisky deposited inside. As destructive an attack was now made upon the whole, when each was speedily disencumbered of its burden.

A melancholy accident happened on Friday last, between Condorrat Toll and Cumbernauld. A marriage party, notwithstanding the frost and unfavourable state of the roads, set out to *ride the brooze*, some on horseback, others in phætons. The consequence was, that they had not rode far, till one of the horses fell and lacerated himself in so shocking a manner, that it was found necessary to shoot him. The rider was also so very seriously hurt, that his life was at one time despaired of. A phæton too, which was rather overloaded, broke down, and was shivered to pieces. The horse and one of the men in the phæton, were much hurt, but not dangerously.

BATTLE BETWEEN GRANGER (THE NAVIGATOR) AND MATTEWS (THE WARMINSTER MAN)

This match, for 20 sovereigns a side, took place on Heazeley Common, six miles from Strathfieldsey, Hants (the seat of the Duke of Wellington), on Wednesday afternoon, some enemies having *bivouacked* at Eversley, the spot first fixed upon, who it was known meant mischief. Spring was waited for to second Mathews, but he did not *come to time*, and Young Buckhorse supplied his place. Bellamy, the cricketter, picked up Granger. A very merry sporting battle followed.

In the first round both shewed much gaiety, and their too great anxiety for *flooring* prevented mischief. They threw their blows away, and Granger was thrown in wrestling, at which both were expert.

2. Matthews was hit hard with the right hand, which sent him away, but he did not go down. He recovered himself, went boldly up to his adversary's head and drew his cork. The claret flew merrily, and Granger felt as if to know whether he had lost the prominent feature of his head. This was a symptom of the *white feather*, but he soon put that idea on one side.

3. A gay fighting round of nine minutes duration, with equal advantages until the last of it. Give and take at the scratch was the order of rallying, until both were hit to a drunken stand still. They separated, and after piping a bit, they *unmuzzled* again and contended for the scratch inch by inch, until Matthews was *floored* by a heavy blow on the throat which turned the fight full 2 to 1 against him.

4. 5. and 6. Mere skirmishing and wrestling for second wind.

7. Another hard fought round in which Granger led and *floored* his adversary again by a body hit. It was then Father Thames to a duck pond.

In the 8th round Matthews made a gallant rush in the forlorn hope, and laid his adversary's left eye lash open, but it was too late. Both down from a close.

9. Matthews was knocked down at going in.

10. This round settled the battle in thirty-six minutes. Matthews was thrice repulsed at going *up* to his adversary's head, and at length he was *dropped* by a blow on the temple, and was beat out of time. Granger, although the winner, had quite enough for a game one.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

READING, THE SWINDLER, AND SALESMAN OF GOVERNMENT PLACES!

The office was yesterday crowded during the examination of this very extraordinary character, and besides the sitting Magistrates, Sir Richard Birnie, George Minshull, and Thomas Halls, Esqrs. and a number of county Magistrates, there were several persons of distinction present.

At two o'clock *Mr. James Jeremiah Reading* was brought into the office, and placed at the bar where culprits usually stand during their examination, but, at his earnest request, he was allowed to come to the front of the Magistrate's desk, as he complained of deafness.

Sir Richard Birnie asked if any person was present from the firm of Dwherrier, and Co. watch-makers, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, when Mr. Hogsden, a junior partner, came forward.

Sir Richard informed him, that he had determined, after consulting with his brother Magistrates, to commit the Prisoner, upon the charge of stealing two gold watches, which he obtained from Dwherrier, and Co.

Mr. Hogsden expressed his willingness to prosecute.

Sir Richard said—We must not let this man loose upon the public if we can help it; his character may do something for him at the Old Bailey.

The Prisoner bowed very respectfully to the Magistrates and gentlemen present.

Sir Richard.—Have you seen your Solicitor?

Reading.—No, Sir Richard, I have not, and I have to thank a person present (pointing to Mr. Ex-Sheriff Parkins) for not having seen him: he went to my attorney, and so bullied and misrepresented me, that I am indebted to his hostility for not having seen him.

The Ex-Sheriff shook his head, and if there was any thing in *that*, it was a denial of the accusation.

Mr. Reading stated to the Magistrates that he hoped to be allowed to say a few words in defence of himself.

Sir Richard Birnie told him to proceed.

He then said, "I beg leave to request of this Honourable Bench, before it proceeds any further with this examination, that it will calmly investigate the calumny which has been heaped upon me in the public press. He then produced an Evening Newspaper, containing an account of his former examination, with a statement of some transactions in which he was concerned, and which did not appear in evidence before the Magistrates; and he requested that the Magistrates would either read the same, or suffer the Officer of the Court to read it.

The Magistrate informed him that they had nothing to do with reports or statements in the public papers, and refused his request.

Reading.—It is but justice to allow me to rebut the charges against me, which I can do paragraph by paragraph; and I think it is nothing but your duty to allow me to exculpate myself.

Mr, Minshull replied, that the time of the Court could not be occupied in reading newspaper reports; and all they had to do on the present occasion was, to see if there was sufficient evidence before them upon which they would be justified in committing him for trial.

Prisoner—There is a report that I gave to Biddulph, Cox, and Co. of Charing-cross, a forged check.

Sir R. Birnie—Well, Sir, I know they have

a charge against you; and for anght I know, some one from that house will be here to prefer the complaint against you.

Reading—I know I am in their debt, and I have my account with them kept regularly.

Sir R. Birnie ordered the evidence taken on the last examination concerning the Prisoner's obtaining the watches from Dwherrier and Co. to be read over, which was done by Mr. Stafford.

Sir R. Birnie—You hear the charge?

Prisoner—I do, Sir Richard; and I beg leave to say, that I do not think the Gentleman whose evidence has been read would do wrong: I believe him to be an honourable man, and I cannot think he would swear falsely.

Sir R. Birnie—Upon this charge you will be committed.

Reading—I beg leave to ask a few questions of Mr. Hogsden.

The Magistrate told him to proceed.

Reading—Did you not, Sir, issue a writ against me about the month of May last for 89£?

Mr. Hogsden—Yes I did.

Reading—And that was for the recovery of the value of the watches?

Mr. Hogsden—It certainly was.

Mr. Minshull—Was the Prisoner taken upon the writ?

Mr. Hogsden—No; he was not.

Mr. Minshull—Did you, Mr. Hogsden, make affidavit to obtain the writ?

Mr. Hogsden—Certainly I swore to the debt before the writ was issued.

Reading—You admit that you swore it was a debt.

Mr. Hogsden—Yes, I did.

Reading—It certainly was a debt, and nothing more can be made of it. I admit that I owe for the watches, and I will pay for them. I was not at home when the Sheriff's officer came to arrest me for the debt, and now this charge is done away with.

Sir R. Birnie—Stop, Mr. Reading, the charge is not done away with at present, you are in too great a hurry.

Reading—Well, your Worship, I am ready to submit; but I thought it was an acknowledged debt, and then of course it was no longer a criminal charge.

Sir R. Birnie—Mr. Reading, the point upon which you will have to stand or fall is this, what was your *intention* at the time you made certain representations to the Prosecutors, by which you obtained possession of the watches?

Reading—This is a curious construction of the law. What! Sir Richard, decide what were my thoughts when I entered the Prosecutor's house?

Sir R. Birnie—We generally judge of people's thoughts by their actions.

Mr. Minshull—You said, Mr. Reading, that the watches were for a young Nobleman, when you got them into your possession, and the witness has sworn that it was upon the faith of that representation he let you have them.

The Prisoner made no reply.

Mr. Hogsden was then bound over in a recognizance to prosecute the law with effect against the Prisoner, for having "feloniously stolen the said watches!"

Reading—I beg your Worship's pardon, you say "for stealing" the property; is that usual?

Sir R. Birnie—That is the offence upon which we have determined to commit you.

Reading—Very well, Sir; I bow to the laws of my country, and shall meet the charge manfully, notwithstanding the laughing and whispering of Mr. Parkins in the corner.—(Laughing.)

Mr. Chas. Butler Hall was then called, to enter into recognizances to prosecute the prisoner, "for fraudulently obtaining from him an assignment of certain reversionary property."

The prisoner said, that he previously wished to ask him a few questions.

The Magistrate consented, and he proceeded.

Reading—Were you, Mr. Hall, ever a bankrupt?

Mr. Hall—Yes; I was declared a bankrupt

Reading—Were you ever indicted?

Mr. Hall—Yes, I was.

Reading—And tried?

Mr. Hall—No, I was not.

Reading—When were you a bankrupt?

Mr. Hall—I was declared a bankrupt when I was only 18 years of age!

Reading—Was you a bankrupt in August 1820.

[Prisoner here handed the *Gazette* to the Magistrate advertising Mr. Hall's bankruptcy.]

Mr. Hall—I was then a minor.

Mr Minshull—All these facts if you think them likely to prove favourable to you, may be inquired into on your trial; but I acknowledge you have done very right to mention them now.

Reading—Have you taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act?

Mr. Hall—No, I have not.

Reading—I believe that you have.

Nr. Hall—I say it is a falsehood; I never took the benefit of the Bankrupt Laws, or the Insolvent Act—(This was spoken in a violent tone to the prisoner.)

Reading—You see, your Worships, the violence of this *boy*; it is quite dangerous.

Mr. Hall—I contended that I was not subject to the Bankrupt Laws, being a minor; and have never had my certificate.

Mr. Stafford—You did *contend*, but it was decided against you, as you had previously sworn that you were of age, on your obtaining a marriage license.

Mr. Hall—I certainly did, and at the time I made affidavit that I was of age, I believed that I was of the age of 21 years; but afterwards I obtained positive proof, by getting a copy of my register, that I was only 18 years of age at that time.

The Prisoner said that the Boy (by which he invariably designated Mr. Hall) had misrepresented the assignment, and had tricked him, and that he had cheated his creditors!

Mr. Hall said, in reply, I have paid 20s. in the pound, at least I should have done, if the creditors had not expended the money in litigation, and I'll prosecute them, if I sell my shirt off my back.

Mr. Hall was then bound over to prosecute the prisoner.

Sir R. Birnie.—Mr. Reading, you said, I believe, on the last examination, that the situation you intended for Mr. Hall was that of an accredited agent at Liverpool for the Ionian Isles, did you not?

Reading.—This is so vile a young man, that I think he will swear any thing, and I shall reserve what I have to say upon the subject till the trial at the Old Bailey.

Sir R. Birnie.—Very well.

Reading.—If you demand, I will say?

Sir R. Birnie.—No, I do not demand.

Reading.—This violent person (pointing to Mr. Hall) is so dangerous a character, that he will cut my throat.

Sir R. Birne.—No, he will not do it here.

Mr. Hall—The Prisoner has not only defrauded me, but Captain Aikin, and another gentleman whom I know also, and he attempted to defraud my father and brother. He has by his villainy taken my bed from under me, my chairs from my house, and turned my wife and children into the street, the old rascal!

Reading—Good God! Do you hear this? Here is great danger.

Mr. Minshull severely reprimanded Mr. Hall for his excessively violent language.

Mr. Hall said that he could not control his feelings, as he had been ruined by the Prisoner.

Reading—You see the impetuosity of the *boy*; he spoiled all by his violence, and it is neces ary that I should take care he does me no harm.

Sir Richard Birnie—There is no danger.

Reading—Can I give bail?

Sir Richard Birnie—For the fraud you may; but not for the felony.

Reading—If I cannot bail both charges, it will be useless bailing one.

Sir Richard Birnie—As you please.

Reading—What is the charge of felony?

Sir Richard Birnie—Stealing the watches.

Reading—Stealing?

Sir Richard Birnie—Yes, for having stolen them.

Reading—I hope I shall be allowed to exculpate myself from the false attacks in the Newspapers?

Ex-Sheriffs Parkins—I have received a letter from the unfortunate Mr. Mitford, alias Captain Stracy, who was found guilty of forgery, in which he speaks of you, Mr. Reading, I suppose you know him, and he unfortunately has known you?

Reading—I had an account with him; the papers are at my house.

Mr. Parkins denied that he had ever seen the prisoner's attorney, or interfered with him in any way whatever.

The prisoner was then committed, and conveyed to Newgate.

The outside of the office was crowded with persons anxious to view the prisoner, who was taken in a coach to the place of his destination.

Mansion-House.—A day or two ago, a Miss Simpson applied for a warrant against Monsieur Thoury, a perfumer, of Laurence Pountney-lane, on the ground that, on going to his house, on Wednesday forenoon, to buy some oil for the hair, he had violated her person in the shop, and, by stopping her mouth with her own hands, prevented her alarming some persons who were at the time in the parlour. Miss Simpson was accompanied by her mother and a medical gentleman; and Alderman Hunter, who was sitting for the Lord Mayor, consoled the lady that no moral stain had fixed upon her character, and dispatched a marshalman to bring the culprit before him. The complainant waited for some time in great perturbation, but the party could not be found. The case was then necessarily postponed till next day, when Thoury was brought up, but no prosecutrix appeared. His Lordship, suspecting some foul play, ordered the injured girl to be searched out, and she was led in tears. She averted her face from the prisoner at the bar, and upon being asked whether she had any complaint to make against him? Replied, "Alas, I have; he is the *willin as* as done the *hact*."

The Lord Mayor.—"You mean that he used force of the worst kind towards you, and that there was no consent on your part?"

Miss Simpson—"Consent! ah no, none. What! I consent to such a thing! no, no, never. But he has a wife and family, and I shouldn't like to hang him."

The Lord Mayor.—"I understand you were quite determined to prosecute when you first came here. What has led you to alter that intention?"

Miss Simpson.—"If I go on, he'll certainly be hanged, for he knows he *as* done the *hact*. He don't deny it."

The Lord Mayor.—"Oh, then, you have seen him since.—Where did you have an interview with him?"

Miss Simpson.—"He came to my lodgings last night, and conversed with me, and I said I would not go any more against him."

The Lord Mayor.—"And at what time did he conclude his visit to you?"

Miss Simpson.—"He went away in the morning."

The Lord Mayor.—"In the morning! Why where did he sleep?"

Miss Simpson.—"Why, he slept in my room. How could I send him out in such a night,

when the wind was blowing, and the rain was raining?"

The Lord Mayor.—"Oh! then because the wind was blowing, and the rain was raining you had too much humanity to expose him to the storm?"

Miss Simpson—"Ah! Heaven knows I had. I would not send out a dog in such a night, and why should I send out a man, wicked as he is?"

Harrison, the marshalman, assured his Lordship that it was quite affecting to see the meeting that took place between Miss Simpson and the perfumer, when matters were brought to an accommodation. Miss Simpson, in the spirit of forgiveness, threw her arms about the perfumer's neck, and wept upon his bosom, saying "I shan't swear against you no more: ah! never."

Some farther little explanations were made, and a receipt for part of 5l. which he had promised her, was produced. The perfumer, who could not speak a word of English, declared that he had actually been persecuted into the act now complained of.—His Lordship, in dismissing him, however, severely censured his conduct as a father and a husband.

THE LIBERAL, NO. 11.

The second package labelled "Verse and Prose from the South" is of as contemptible a standard as its predecessor; and only less obnoxious to censure, because it is more dull, if possible of a baser literary quality, and free from those atrocities against feeling, morals and religion *, which previously excited so general an abhorence. Lord Byron's quota seems to be limited to the first part of a sort of drama called "Heaven and Earth, a Mystery;" the rest being evidently from the elegant and forcible pens of Mr. L. Hunt and coadjutors, not in the South but at home here, and well known as slop contributers to defunct or still-struggling periodicals of the day. Poor Lord Byron, whose own alacrity in sinking has been as marvellously displayed of late as his alacrity in swimming was once exhibited at the Hellespont, puts us in mind of Tom Moore's † Magpie about to have its neck twisted for evil association with destructive vermin—

What brought you here? Bad company!

Bad company! Mag still exclaimed, Bad company! But it must be acknowledged that the noble Lord has a wonderful knack of adapting himself to his circumstances; and had not his friend, Mr. Moore, made the best possible jest *a priori* upon his *heliacal* brightness, we are of opinion that the jokes *a posteriori* against so inferior a production as Heaven and Earth would have been numerous and stinging. It is well for him that the field is preoccupied in a smart but amicable way.

The new Liberal, 'bating this 'Majesty,' is in reality but a collection of papers too long for its ally the Examiner newspaper. Of both it may be said—

Another and another still succeeds,
And the last fool's *as welcome* as the former;

i. e. hibernice, there is a gradual decline and fall. of the cause thereof we now proceed methodically to advise our readers.

* The Pisans have felt that they went too far in outraging all the good sympathies of mankind, and make a most snivelling *amende* for it in their errata, thus—

"Instead of a *worse* king never left a realm undone," read "a *weaker* king ne'er left a realm undone"—instead of "a *bad ugly* woman," read an *unhandsome* woman,"!!!

† Not the author of the Loves of the Angels, but he of Fleet-street.

"Heaven and Earth" is founded on a misapprehension of the 2d verse of the sixth chapter of Genesis, "And it came to pass that the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them wives of all which they chose;" out of which a piece of writing in a dramatic form is wrought, similar in principle to the Loves of the Angels. The characters are, Noah, Shem, Japhet, and Irad, of the race of Seth; Aholibamah and Anah, beautiful women, descendants of Cain; Samiasa (called, for shortness, in the *Dram, Pers.* Sam!) and Azziel, seraphs, their lovers; the archangel Raphael, and chorusses, &c. evil spirits and mortals. The scene opens with the ladies watching on Ararat, the luminous descent of their celestial visitants; and the gentle affection of Anah (throughout contrasted with the loftier aspirations of her sister) is sweetly expressed:

Anah. I should have loved
Azaziel not less were he mortal; yet
I am glad he is not. I can not outlive him.
And when I think that his immortal wings
Will one day hover o'er the sepulchre
Of the poor child of clay which so adored him,
As he adores the Highest, death becomes
Less terrible; but yet I pity him;
His grief will be of ages, or at least
Mine would be such for him, were I the Seraph,
And he the perishable.
Aho. Rather say,
That he will single forth some other daughter
Of Earth, and love her as he once loved Anah.
Anah. And if it should be so, and she so loved him,
Better thus than that he should weep for me.
Aho. If I thought thus of Samiasa's love,
All Seraph as he is, I'd spurn him from me.
But to our invocation! 'Tis the hour.

Before we describe these invocations, and others parts which resemble them in the shape and structure of the lines, we will quote the very few passages which have occurred to us in examining the whole piece, as possessing tolerable beauty. And first, the descent of the angels:—

Anah Lo! they have kindled all the west,
Like a returning sunset;—lo!
On Ararat's late secret crest
A mild and many-colour'd bow,
The remnant of their flashing path,
Now shines! and now, behold! it hath
Returned to night, as rippling foam,
Which the leviathan hath lash'd
From his unfathomable home,
When sporting on the face of the calm deep,
Subsides soon after he again hath dash'd
Down, down, to where the ocean's fountains sleep,

Japhet's soliloquy on the approach of the deluge. Scene, the mountains—a cavern and the rocks of Caucasus.

Ye wilds, that look eternal; and thou cave,
Which seem'st unfathomable; and ye mountains,
So varied and so terrible in beauty;
Here, in your rugged majesty of rocks
And toppling trees that twine their roots with stone
In perpendicular places, where the foot
Of man would tremble, could he reach them—yes,
Ye look eternal! Yet, in a few days,
Perhaps even hours, ye will be changed, rent, hurled
Before the mass of waters; and yon cave,
Which seems to lead into a lower world,
Shall have its depths search'd by the sweeping wave,
And dolphins gambol in the lion's den!
And man—Oh! my fellow-beings! Who
Shall weep above your universal grave,
Save I? Who shall be left to weep? My kinsmen,
Alas! what am I better than ye are,
That I must live beyond ye? Where shall be
The pleasant places where I thought of Anah
While I had hope? or the more savage haunts,
Scarce less beloved, where I despair'd for her?
And can it be?—Shall yon exulting peak,
Whose glittering top is like a distant star,
Lie low beneath the boiling of the deep?
No more to have the morning sun break forth,
And scatter back the mists in floating folds
From its tremendous brow? no more to have
Day's broad orb drop behind its head at even,
Leaving it with a crown of many hues?
No more to be the beacon of the world,
For angels to alight on, as the spot
Nearest the stars? And can those words "no more"
Be meant for thee, for all things, save for us,
And the predestined creeping things reserved
By my sire to Jehovah's bidding? May
He preserve *them*, and *I not* have the power
To snatch the loveliest of earth's daughters from
A doom which even some serpent, with his mate,
Shall 'scape to save his kind to be prolong'd,
To hiss and sting through some emerging world,
Reeking and dank from out the slime, whose ooze
Shall slumber o'er the wreck of this until
The salt morass subside into a sphere
Beneath the sun, and be the monument,
The sole and undistinguish'd sepulchre,
Of yet quick myriads of all life? How much
Breath will be still'd at once! All beauteous world!
So young, so mark'd out for destruction, I
With a cleft heart look on thee day by day,
And night by night, thy numbered days and nights.
I cannot save thee, cannot save even her
Whose love had made me love thee more.—

The same subject is irregularly and, in part, finely treated by a chorus of Spirits.

Hark! hark! a ready we can hear the voice
Of growing ocean's gloomy swell;
The winds, too, plume their piercing wings!
The clouds have nearly filled their springs;
The fountains of the great deep shall be broken,
And heaven set wide her windows; while mankind
View unacknowledged, each tremendous token—
Still, as they were from the beginning, blind.
We hear the sound they cannot hear,
The mustering thunders of the threatening sphere;
Yet a few hours their coming is delay'd;
Their flashing banners, folded still on high,
Yet undisplay'd,
Save to the Spirits' all-pervading eye.
Howl! howl! oh Earth!
Thy death is nearer than thy recent birth.
Tremble, ye mountains, soon to shrink below
The ocean's overflow!
The waves shall break upon your cliffs; and shells,
The little shells, of ocean's least things be
Deposed where now the eagle's offspring dwells—
How shall he shriek o'er the remorseless sea!
And call his nestlings up with fruitless yell,
Unanswered, save by the encroaching swell;
While man shall long in vain for his broad wings,
The wings which could not save:— [brings
Where could he rest them, while the whole space
Nought to his eye beyond the deep, his grave?

Japhet's definition of love must close this brief list of selected beauties, and it is melancholy to think that forty of Lord Byron's pages present no more.

Alas! what else is Love but Sorrow? Even
He who made earth in love, had soon to grieve
Above its first and best inhabitants.

It must now be our less satisfactory and far more tedious task, to exemplify the opposite side of the picture, in which the quantity of trash unworthy of any poet of the tithe of Lord Byron's reputation, absolutely surprises us. We return to the first invocation of Anah, which is of the sheerest tol-de-rol buffoonery.

Seraph!
From thy sphere!
Whatever star contain thy glory;
In the eternal depths of heaven
Albeit thou watchest with "the seven,"
Though through space infinite and hoary
Before thy bright wings worlds be driven,
Yet hear!
Oh! think of her who holds thee dear!
And though she nothing is to thee,
Yet think that thou art all to her.
Thou canst not tell,—and never be
Such pangs decreed to aught save me,—
The bitterness of tears.
Eternity is in thine years,
Unborn, undying beauty in thine eyes;
With me thou canst not sympathize,
Except in love, and there thou must
Acknowledge that more loving dust
Ne'er wept beneath the skies. - - -

Yet, Seraph dear!
Oh hear!—[Oh dear.]
Great is their love who love in sin and fear;
[Oh dear.]
And such, I feel, are waging in my heart
A war unworthy, &c. &c.—[Oh dear.]

The change of sin and fear from passions into personal combatants, in the penultimate line, is a bold inroad, and the whole affair bears a close likeness to a doggrel inscription on a tomb-stone. What stuff the following reproof of Noah for Japhet's grumbling!—

Peace, child of passion, peace!
If not within thy heart, yet with thy tongue
Do God no wrong!
Live as he wills it—die, when he ordains,
A righteous death, unlike the seed* of Cain's.
Cease, or be sorrowful in silence; cease
To weary Heaven's ear with thy selfish plaint.
Would'st thou have God commit a sin for thee?
Such it would be
To alter his intent
For a mere mortal sorrow. Be a *man!*
And bear what Adam's race must bear, and *can.*

And to this balderdash the reply is nearly equal—

Japh. Ay, father! but when they are gone,
And we are all alone,
Floating upon the azure desart, and
The depth beneath us hides our own dear land,
And dearer, silent friends and brethren, all
Buried in its immeasurable breast,
Who, who, our tears, our shrieks, shall then command;
Can we in desolation's peace have rest?
Oh God! be thou a God, and spare
Yet while 'tis time!
Renew not Adam's fall:
Mankind were then but twain,
But they are numerous now as are the waves
And the tremendous rain, [graves,
Whose drops shall be less thick than would their
Were grave permitted to the seed of Cain.

This is thick-studding of graves, but not half so ridiculous as what follows, where *Raph* beats *Japh* hollow in absurdity:—

Noah. Silence, vain boy! each word of thine's a crime!
Angel! forgive this stripling's fond despair. [Ye!
Raph. Seraphs these mortals speak in passion:
Who are, or should be, passionless and pure,
May now return with me.
Sam. It may not be:
We have chosen, and will endure.
Raph. Says'st thou? [Amen!
Aza. He hath said it, and I say,
Raph. Again!
Then from this hour,
Shorn as ye are of all celestial power,
And aliens from your God,
Farewell!

Raphael must surely have been a little cracked, to bid Beings *Fare Well*, in the same breath which told them they were doomed to eternal alienation from happiness! his *good by* is a blessing to the damned! For the argumentative pathetic, we think the following worthy of a place with the preceding. It is a chorus of mortals, but deserves to be immortal.

Oh son of Noah! mercy on thy kind!
What, wilt thou leave us all—all—*all* behind?
Wilt safe amidst the elemental strife,
Thou sit'st within thy guarded ark?
A (*Mother offering her infant to* JAPHET.) Oh
let this child embark!
I brought him forth in woe,
But thought it joy
To see him to my bosom clinging *so.*
Why was he born?
What hath he done—
My unwean'd son—
To move Jehovah's wrath or scorn?
What is there in this milk of mine, that Death
Should stir all heaven and earth up to destroy
My boy,
And roll the waters o'er his placid breath?
Save him, thou seed of Seth!

* Why not *juice?* and then it might be *sugar-canes.*

Burlesque can go no farther!* Nor does the author shine less in the plain easy colloquial.

Japhet. Oh, Anah!
Irad. But she loves thee not.
Japh. Alas!
Irad. And proud Abolibamah spurns me *also.*
Japh. I feel for thee too.
Irad. Let her *keep her pride.*
— — — — —
Japh. I grieve not for myself, nor fear;
I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those
Of a *well-doing sire*, who hath been found
Righteous enough to save his children. - - - -

The leaden and heavy prosiness of this quotation shows how absolutely necessary it is in poetry to measure out the thoughts according to a certain formula, and begin each line with a capital letter to show that it is verse; otherwise this composition by my Lord Byron, with its innumerable terminations in *ofs*, *ands*, *buts*, and *withs*, would stand a bad chance of being mistaken. To render this more clear, we shall dip at hazard into a page, and print it as if it were prose:

Japh. And is it so, that ye too know not? Angels! angels! ye have shared man's sin, and, it may be, now must partake his punishment; or at the least my sorrow. *Sam.* Sorrow! I ne'er thought till now to hear an Adamite speak riddles to me. *Japh.* And hath not the Most High expounded them? Then ye are lost, as they are lost. *Aho.* So be it! If they love as they are loved, they will not shrink more to be mortal, than I would to dare an immortality of agonies with Samiasa! *Anah.* Sister! sister! speak not thus. *Aza.* Fearest thou, my Anah? *Anah.* Yes for thee; I would resign the greater remnant of this little life of mine, before one hour of thine eternity should know a pang.

If this be poetry, then is the 26th chapter of Numbers also poetry. Having quoted so much, we need hardly point out the miserable rhymes which continually occur, such as sorrow through! But we will ask an opinion on this simile,

- - - - Go, Japhet
Sigh to the star *as* wolves *howl* to the moon;

which, if we catch the author's meaning, is about as disagreeable a mode of sighing as ever was practised either before the flood or after. Among the *little* blunders we find *him* for *he* almost invariably used ungrammatically, and we subjoin a curious specimen of this *grace*, like a grammar rule, but not grammar.

Japh Let me die with *this*, and *them*!
Noah. Thou *shoud'st* for such a thought, but shalt not; he
Who *can*, redeems thee.
Sam. And why *him* and *thee*,
More than what *he*, thy son, prefers to both?

The dread Deluge itself, or as it is facetiously called "the *all-strangling* deep," is delineated in the most puerile way. The most sublime of earthly themes is treated like an old song—

Lo! they come
The loathsome waters in their rage!
And with their roar make wholesome Nature dumb!
The forest's trees (coeval with the hour
When Paradise upsprung,
Ere Eve gave Adam knowledge for her dower,
Or Adam his first hymn of slavery sung,)
So massy, vast, yet green in their old age,
Are overtopt,
Their summer blossoms by the surges lopt,
Which rise, and rise, and rise.

A bad imitation of one of the worst methodist hymns is but a wretched thing for the Pisan bard to achieve, and that too on a subject calculated to awaken the noblest enthusiasm and grandeur of poetry, if such existed in the mind of the writer. This consideration renders the failure more striking; and we dismiss the mediocre and insipid Mystery to the oblivion prepared for it.

The next paper, called the Ginli Tre, is a flippant introduction to and miserable translation of some sonnets by Casti. Its unintelligible prattle about the "*natural unmonied faculties of poets in general*," and the "*much account*" of the sonnets, render its sloppy cockneyism unworthy of any notice. To the Ginli Tre succeeds an essay "on the Spirit of Monarchy," which we should guess by its stile to be from the pen of Mr. William Hazlitt. It displays endless verbal antitheses, out of which we at least cannot pick sense. As far as we can comprehend it, it is written to prove that a man hates every other man, and therefore wishes to have a king to aggrandize his own vainglory at second hand. Some equally ingenious paradoxes are broached; but it is only possible generally to see that they are paradoxes, without being enabled to ascertain what the author means, For instance—

"The Madman in Hogarth who fancies himself a king, is not a solitary instance of this species of hallucination. Almost every true and loyal subject holds such a barren sceptre in his hand; and the meanest of the rabble, as he runs by the monarch's side, has wit enough to think—'There goes my *royal* self!' From the most absolute despot to the lowest slave there is but one step (no, not one) in point of real merit. As far as truth or reason is concerned, they might change situations to-morrow—nay, they constantly do so without the smallest loss or benefit to mankind! Tyranny, in a word, is a farce got up for the entertainment of poor human nature; and it might pass very well, if it did not so often turn into a tragedy."

The madman in Hogarth could hardly indite any nonsense more mad than this; and we really fear for the writer's intellects, when from kings he flies to stage kings, and asserts with great emphasis, that "Kean has a heart in his bosom, beating with *human* passion:" that "he is a living man, not an artificial one"! and much more wild and improbable stuff, such as dreams are made of.

The next Liberal ingredient is entitled "The Dogs: to the Abusers of the Liberal." But it belies its name, which seems to have been given *ad captandum*, and is simply a wretchedly dull attempt at slander upon the Duke of Wellington, whom it accuses of having fed his hounds with biscuits while his men were in want. This is so deplorably low a thing in sentiments and in composition, that we can scarcely suppose it possible that Lord B. had any hand in it. We instance one of the stanzas of this most abortive folly.

* Though for mere doggrel the following is as good:

- - - Of the sons of Cain
None shall remain;
And all his goodly *daughters*
Must lie beneath the desolating *waters*;
Or, floating upward, with their *long* hair laid
Along the wave, the cruel heaven upbraid. - - -
Sam. Raphael!
The first and fairest of the sons of God,
How long hath this been law,
That earth by angels must be left untrod?
Earth! which oft saw
Jehovah's footsteps not disdain her *sod!*
The world he loved, and made
For love; and oft have we obey'd
His frequent mission with delighted *pinions.*
Adoring him in his least works display'd;
Watching this youngest star of his *dominions*

To which Raphael ridiculously answers, that *they* are debased "by mortal feelings *for a mortal maid*," &c.

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'Talk, „cries a wag, '' of parting with one's studs,
In decency to Irish famishings,
At least of lessening them! Why, d—n their bloods,
Or rather no bloods, for they've no such *things*,
(In fact they are but two such precious floods,
In horses' families, and those of kings) ['quietus,'
I'd not have giv'n them What's his name's
And stopt one gilded oat from Incitatus."

With so decided a sample of this ribald trumpery we should leave it to its rest, were it not that we have a few words to say on the mention which it has pleased to make of the Literary Gazette among its dog establishments.

Compt oller,—No one; Baker and Purvey'r
Sir William Curtis; Groom, Sir Hudson Lowe:
Surveyors of the Collars, George and Co.;

Bed-maker, Mrs. Leech; Scratcher Extr'or, nary,
Right Honorable the Earl of Landerdale;
Breakers of Bones and Biscuits, Men in or nary;
Tickler and Tail.bearer, (some spell it Tale)
J. W. Croker, chiefly when its borne awry;
Chaplain (Church Dog Vane, going with the gale)
The Reverend Nero Wilson; Scavengers,
The Beacons, Blackwoods, Bulls, and Gazetteers.

To this very witty text is added an explanatory note, viz.—

"A set of Dunciad gentry, one or two of them cleverer than the others, but all of the same pitch of natural impudence, and sordidness of mind. The Literary Gazetteers are promoted becauso they had the luck to be noticed by Lord Byron, before his Lordship was informed, to his great mortification, that nobody else thought them worth notice. The others have had similar good fortune in other quarters, or I should certainly not have polluted my ink with any of them."

The "Dunciad gentry" we perceive have not found their Pope at Pisa; and individually we are amused with the especial notice of the Literary Gazette in the apology for its former good '*luck*. It seems that the note at least is not from Lord Byron's pen, but from some toad-eater entertaining a due deference for the honour of even being kicked by a Lord or any personage of that high rank. Now, as we are not altogether of this humour, we must say that we would much rather have Lord Byron's censure then Lord Byron's praise; though at the same time we are perfectly indifferent to either. We lament that his Lordship should have suffered any mortification on our accounts; and that he should foolishly have committed himself to notice something we had said, before Toady supplied him with the information he seemed to want, that we were not worth notice. From this we observe, how useful his new companions make themselves to the noble, but senseless Poet; and we trust that the good effects of their intelligence may soon be (what they are not yet) visible in his publications. Of the Bulls and Beacons we profess to have no knowledge. The former, which we see, is bitter enough sometimes, but is evidently "nobody," since it has had as much condescension as Lord Byron in noticing with censure the Literary Gazette; as for the poor squad about Blackwood's merry Miscellany, we think there are dunces among them, able enough to fight their own battle with the Don Puffs of Pisa. Let the *biting* North alone to meet the *soft* South.

But we must now wind up this strangeventless history. The Liberal further contains a description of Genoa, not much inferior, for that could not be, to the account of Pisa. A paragraph from the commencement is enough to show what rubbish it is—

"I imagine (says the writer) a glorious amphitheatre of white houses, with mountains on each side and at the back (of the houses.) The base is composed of the city, with its *churches* and *shipping*; the OTHER *houses* are country seats (and what are they doing, why) *looking out, one above the other, up the hill.*" Here is a clear idea of Genoa, which is very unlike any other place in the world;—yet such is this stupid epistle throughout. It is followed by a Tale of the Passions, which could move no passion, unless ennui be one; and a long rigmarole about Rousseau, written by one Carlone, but who will read it transcends our power to tell. An uninteresting Paper about Longus the sophist; and an Essay on the Scotch Character in the manner of "The Spirit of Monarchy," which sayeth (ex. gr.) that a Scotchman "is not a unit, but an aggregate; he is not a link, but a chain," and other things just as nonsensical, have been thrown in for *Balaam*: and a pedantic piece of blundering and barbarous parody on Virgil, ekes out the Number in the same laudable fashion. The smart *bits*, as usual, come last and close the rear. They are fit for nothing else. Witness the wittiest—Alfieri's benediction:

Peace be to the friars,
But in common attires:
Peace, priests, to you also,
But few, and don't bawl so:
Our cardinals bright
Let 'emleave us our light:
The chief of the set
Let him take to his net:
Then laws, and no king;
And let Italy sing.

NEW DUET.

To ths Tune of "Why how now, saucy jade?"

Why how now, saucy Tom,
If you thus must ramble,
I will publish some
Remarks on Mister Campbell.

Answer.

Why how now, Parson Bowles,
Sure the priest is maudlin!
[*To the Public*] How can you, d—n your souls!
Listen to his twaddling?

Such being the character of this work, we dare say the public will be troubled with no more Liberals; if so, as Michael said to the debased seraphs we say to Lord Byron—thy depraved taste has doomed thee to everlasting misery, so FARE WELL.

The Litterary Gazette,—January 4.

Poetry.

PETER PINDARICS.

THE BITER BIT.

JACK DOBSON, honest son of tillage,
The Toby Philpot of his village,
Laugh'd and grew fat, Time's gorgon visage braving;
To hear him cockle at a hoax,
Or new edition of old jokes,
You'd think a Roman Capital was saving.

Not BONIFACE, when at a mug
Of ale he gave a hearty tug,
Was fuller of his subject matter;
And DOBSON had a better plea,
For boasting of its pedigree,
For his was brew'd at home, and he
Himself was infinitely fatter,
One cask he had, better and stronger
Than all the rest—brewed at a christening—
To pass it set his eyes a glistening;
In short, he couldn't tarry longer,
But seizing spiggot and a faucet,
He tapp'd it—quaff'd a luscious posset—
Then, like a hospitable fellow,
Sent for his friends to make them mellow.

Among them he invited one
Call'd TIBBS, a simple-witted wight,
Whom Mister DOBSON took delight
To make the subject of his fun:
For Nature such few brains had put
In neighbour TIBBS's *occiput*,
That all the rustic wags and wits
Found him a most convenient butt
For their good hits;
Though some times, as both great and small aver
He gave them Rowland for their Oliver,

The guests all met, and dinner spread,
DOBSON first tipp'd the wink, then said,
"Well, now, my lads, we'll all draw lots,
To settle which of us shall go
Into the cellarage below,
To fill the pots."

So saying, he adroitly wriggled
The shortest into TIBB's paw,
Whereat the others hugely giggled.
And TIBBS, obedient to the law,
Went down, the beverage to draw,

Now, Farmer DOBSON, wicked wag!
Over the cellar-door had slung
A water-bowl, so slyly hung,
That whoso gave the door a drag
Was sure to tumble down at once
A quart of liquid on his sconce.

Our host and all his brother wits,
Soon as they heard their victim's tramp,
Who look'd half-drown'd, burst into fits,
Which in fresh peals of laughter flamed,
When TIBBS in drawling tone, exclaim'd,
Isn't your cellar rather damp?"

Grace being said, quick havoc follow'd;
Many good things were said and swallow'd;—
Joking, laughing, stuffing, and quaffing,
For a full hour they push'd about
The canns, and when there came a pause,
From mere exhaustion of their jaws,
TIBBS, with his usual twang, drawl'd out—

"Suppose we now draw lots again,
Which of us shall go down to put
The spiggot back into the butt."—
"Why, zounds!" the former roar'd amain,—
"The spiggot back!—Come, come, you're funning,
"You hav'n't left the liquor running?

"I did as I was ordered, JACK,"
Quoth TIBBS, "and if it was intention'd
That I should put the spiggot back,
It's a great pity 'twasn't mention'd;—
You've lost a cask of precious stuff,
But I, for one, have drunk enough."

"Ass! nunscull! fool!" the farmer cried,—
"What can one get, confound their souls!
By asking such half witted lubbers?"—
"This lesson, neighbour,"—TIBBS replied,
"That those who choose to play at bowls,
Should look to meet with rubbers"

[NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE

IMPROMPTU BY LORD BYRON.

ON THE HELEN OF CANOVA.

In this beloved marble view
Beyond the works and thought of man
What Nature *could*, but *would not* do
And beauty and Canova *can*.

Beyond Imagination's power
Beyond the Bard's defeated art,
With Immortality her dower,
Behold the *Helen* of the *Heart*.

Venice, Nov. 20th 1816.

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